

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY

PUBLIC OPINION

BY J. H. CLOUD.



NOT long ago strong influences were brought to bear upon the Board of Directors of the New York (Fanwood) Institution for the Deaf to have it changed from a combined system to a "pure oral" school. Fortunately for the cause of education of the deaf the movement did not succeed. The New York Institution is the second, oldest in America. It has always stood in the van for the best results in the education of the deaf. The after school record of its graduates and former pupils fully justifies the eclectic methods employed in their education. No oral school has ever surpassed the New York Institution in oral work. No oral school has ever been able to give its pupils as good a general practical education. No oral school has so well conserved the happiness of the deaf who have entered within and passed beyond the range of its influences.

Professor Enoch Henry Currier, the efficient head of the New York Institution during the past quarter of a century, met the advances of the oralists with the unanswerable consensus of opinion of the educated deaf themselves, including the orally taught, as to the practical relative value of the combined system and single oral method of instruction. The consensus of opinion of the educated deaf—not only in America but in oral ridden Europe—in the United Kingdom,—in France,—and in Germany is this:

THE MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF
PURE ORALISM IS THE ACEME
OF UNWISDOM AND UNDI-
RECTED ZEAL.

Professor Currier has rendered the cause of education a notable service and won the lasting gratitude of the deaf of the world by publishing in pamphlet form numerous letters of protests against the proposed invasion of "pure oralism" into his school. The pamphlet is neatly and attractively printed and bears the very appropriate title:

THE DEAF

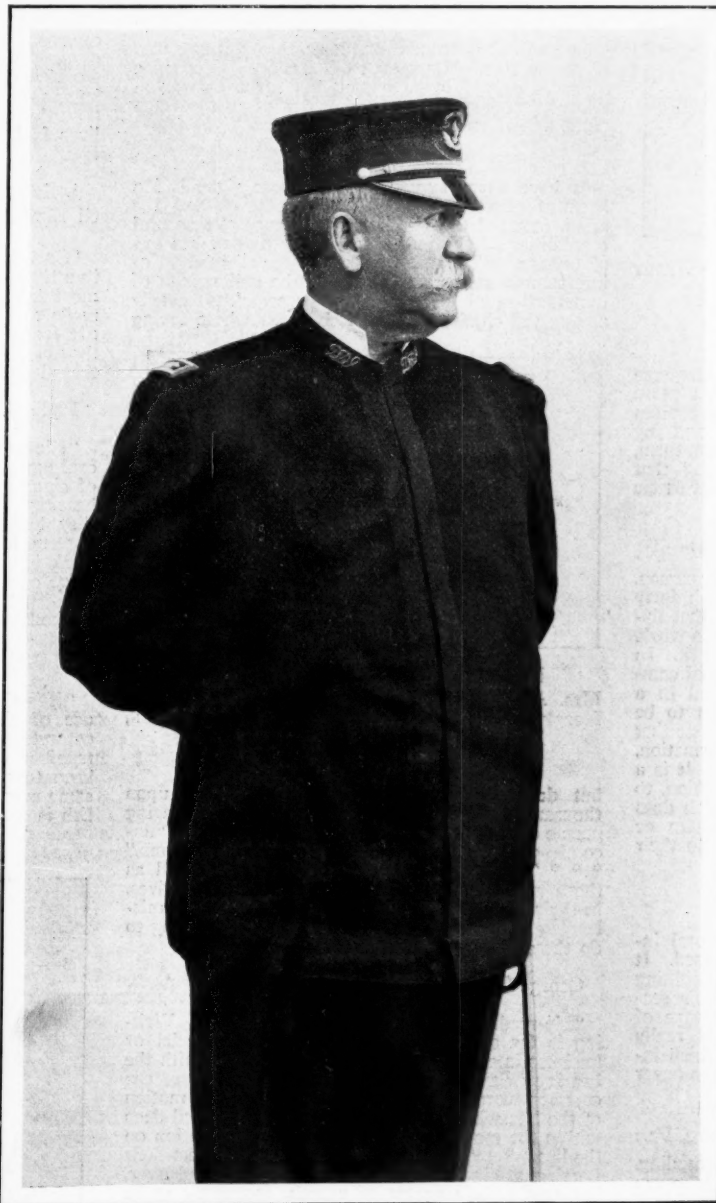
"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Volta Bureau which exists "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf" should see to it that Professor Currier's valuable contribution to the store of knowledge relating to the deaf is translated into modern languages and extensively circulated throughout the civilized world. More especially should it be brought to the immediate attention of school boards, parents, associations and the public generally, in this country. The National Association for the Advancement of the Deaf without doubt will be glad to co-operate with

the Volta Bureau in such a needful and worthy undertaking.

As space in this department is limited, we can only give a few of the pointed excerpts from statements to society, as in the case of the normal individual, by the deaf orally taught and by those taught under the Combined System found in Professor Currier's pamphlet.

In the "foreword" of his pamphlet Professor Currier, speaking after a highly successful experience of more than forty years has this to say:



DR. ENOCH HENRY CURRIER,
Principal, New York Institution for the Deaf.

Theoretically, speech, and the ability to recognize speech signs, is considered as affording to the deaf the highest development. The theorist fails to recognize the fact that, to the deaf, speech does not produce the effect, arouse the enthusiasm or restore to society, as in the case of the normal individual. Lip signs are the best effective in arousing, stimulating or enabling unhampered interchange of thought between individuals."

Isaac Goldberg, chemist, New York:

"I do not feel I owe my powers of speech and lip-reading to the Oral people seeing I possessed these faculties before I entered their schools. The school may have helped to develop these powers but what I am to-day I certainly do not owe to my ability to speak or read the lips. I, however, know positively the learning I now have which enables me to earn my living, I obtained from the manual school exclusively."

Alexander L. Pach, photographer,
New York:

"I have thirty-two years of experience to back me up in my statement that the exclusive use of Pure Oral methods, in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is as senseless as it is heartless, as it is a robbery of God-given rights and therefore a crime against them."

Frank R Gray, lens maker, Pittsburgh:

"To banish signs from the schools is to take a backward step a hundred years. Even Germany, the home of oralism, is now waking to her stupendous error, and the use of signs is being more and more permitted. The opposition of the deaf to oralism is universal. England, Germany, France, Italy, all are unanimous in their antagonism to the method, and the oral graduates themselves are most frequently the bitterest foes of the method, for they feel they have been deprived of a full education, theirs by right to waste their time to gratify the egoism of impractical theorists."

Jay C. Howard, of the Howard Investment Co., Duluth:

"Pure" (there is no such thing) oralism has not a leg to stand upon. It is a Fad, and a Fancy, a Delusion and a Snare. It is a menace to the deaf mentally and morally, and robs them of the happiness and peace of mind God meant for them."

Anson R. Spear, manufacturer, Minneapolis, Minn:

"The real test of the efficiency of a school for the deaf—of methods of education—is to be found, it seems to me, not in the school itself, but in the results as we find them in the outside world. Whether this be the correct view to take, or not, I must insist that the results as I have found them in my active life in the world, go to prove that the sign-language is beneficial to the deaf. It enables them to exercise better judgment, broadens and strengthens their understanding, enables them to take a deeper and more comprehensive view of the affairs of life,

THE SILENT WORKER



MR. AND MRS. HENRY BROCKMANN, MR. HENRY STUMPE AND MISS BROCKMANN, St. Louis.

Edwin A. Hodgson, Editor, New York:

Those who have had the benefit of the sign-language are stronger, and more aggressive, and take a more active part in the daily affairs of life. It enables them to enjoy life—to get real happiness and joy out of existence. Take the sign-language from them, and you deprive them of the one blessing that surely partially recompenses them for the misfortune of deafness."

Sylvia C. Balis, teacher, Belleville, Canada:

"From the standpoint of a totally deaf person, proficient in speech and lip-reading, and with forty years' experience in the art, I can only say that lip-reading at its best is a matter of skillful guess work, and a sorry mess we sometimes make of it. In ordinary conversation it is a doubtful means of communication. In a matter of importance and in a business transaction lip-reading alone is not to be depended upon. *** It is through signs alone that we are enabled to receive instruction, information, pleasure and benefit, from a public address. It is a rapid, graphic and sure means of communication, to which every deaf person is entitled and which does not interfere with their acquisition of written or spoken language, but adds a hundred fold to their enjoyment of life."

Mattie H. Thomas, Utica N. Y.:

"The educated deaf are not opposed to oral instruction in the schools, as is generally supposed. It is the *Pure Oral* method that they are fighting against with such bitter determination. Their reason is based upon the fact that the percentage of deaf children whom oral instruction would really benefit, is very small compared with that which includes the mentally deficient and those who can never learn to speak or read the lips."

George M. Teegarden, Teacher, Wilkesburg, Pa.:

"The deaf do not object to speech and lip-reading. They know it is a great advantage to those who can attain to a working proficiency. The combined schools provide this as well as the oral schools, and at the same time educate those who cannot profit to any great extent by pure oral methods. This is so apparent it seems a waste of time to state it."

"The value of signs in social intercourse in presentation of lectures and moral instruction, cannot be overestimated and here is where the happiness of the deaf is mostly concerned."

Francis P. Gibson, Grand Secretary National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Chicago:

"The adult deaf—the educated deaf—are united in their stand on this question. They know what is best for their class; they speak with the experience that only is gained by having gone through years of it. They will say with one voice—and that voice not the artificial and mechanical voice of pure oralism

—that signs are indispensable and the Combined system the only rational one to use."

Alice C. Jennings, writer, one of the most distinguished products of "pure oralism," Melrose Highlands, Mass.:

"I was educated by the pure oral method, and, up to a few years ago prejudiced against the use of any other. But, within the last decade, experience and observation have greatly changed my views, and I now think the sign-language useful at many points, and in public addresses of any kind indispensable. *** It is significant, certainly, that those who most thoroughly understand the sign-language are also those who most thoroughly approve of it. Others should not condemn a thing the utility and beauty of which they do not at all understand."

Oliver J. Whildin, Clergyman, Baltimore:

"The oral method is committed to the elimination of the sign-language. Now while I believe that the use of everything essential should be regulated, suppression and elimination is both undesirable and impossible. You cannot eliminate the sign-language. It is the natural language of the deaf. You may suppress its use to an extent, but in so doing you close an avenue to the mind and soul to the deaf-mute, and in so doing add to his losses."

"I have never known a case where signs had a harmful effect. Instead, they have stimulated the mind, inspired the spirit and developed the natural capabilities of the individual, through their potency of being a quick, easy, and untrammelled method of intercommunication. I have seen the evil results of unnatural and unwholesome repression, chiefly among the children of the rich, upon whom loving



IN QUEST OF THE FUNNY BONE

Mrs. Axling, Rev. Mr. Cloud, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Meagher and Mrs. Swangerin, Washington Park, Seattle.

but deluded parents, have spent thousands upon thousands that they might become just like hearing people cultured in mind but wholly untainted by "uncouth gestures" that mark the "deaf and dumb." *** The well-meaning philanthropist, as well as those who are actuated by base and sordid motives, in their condemnation of the sign-language, are misleading fond parents of deaf children and tending to do these children an irreparable injury."

George T. Dougherty, Chemist, Chicago:

"Lip-reading involves too much guess work. Writing is far safer and more dependable in social or business intercourse on the part of the deaf with the hearing or *vice versa*. Only about one-third of the common words of speech are visible from the motion of the lips while the remainder are pronounced deep within the mouth and without perceptible motion on the lips. *** Semi-mutes, those who have lost their hearing at six, eight, or ten years of age and over, but retain their power of speech, frequently make a fairly good pronunciation before they first go to oral schools for the deaf; for these the oral method can justly claim no credit whatever though it too frequently has the nerve to parade them in public as its results."

E. C. Wyand, Minister, Boston:

"My wife was educated entirely by the oral method but broke from it after school. *** Last August while on my way to my mother's home in Maryland we stopped off at Gallaudet College [for the Deaf, Washington] and went through it. My wife was amazed at first, then as we left the girls' department she sat down on the steps and wept as though her heart would break and spelled out this: I think it was mean of Miss Fuller, for not telling us of this college." Miss Fuller, you know, was principal of the oral school. She never permitted the pupils to

know there were other schools for the deaf but at Hartford, and they were taught to regard that as a 'dumping ground.'"

W. W. Beadell, Editor and proprietor, Arlington, N. J.:

"I did not know a sign until my twentieth year, although deaf from early childhood. I have been told that I am a very good lip-reader; but I know I have never been able to follow an oral address delivered from a platform, no matter how favorable the conditions, nor have I ever met a lip-reader who asserted the possession of any such ability. Fragmentary sentences and guess work must always form the basis of any story of practical utilization of lip-reading under these circumstances."

Henry C. White, author and teacher, Phoenix, Arizona:

"Oralists never taught by any method but their own and cannot be expected to appreciate the utility of other methods than their own. *** They are not in touch with the deaf at all, for their own graduates turn against them and their method, after they have gone out into the stress and strife of life's battles and found themselves worse handicapped than their more fortunate brethren and sisters whose lives had been rounded out by the combined system."

J. Schuyler Long, Poet, editor and teacher, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

"Once in 60,000 there comes a Helen Keller; once in a thousand comes a deaf person, who by environment supplied by wealth or circumstance may be made to forget the handicap of deafness; but it is not fair to the other 59,000 and the other 999, that they be judged by the exception and forced to suffer that the one success may be attained."

Philip J. Hasenstab, Minister, Chicago:

"I know of many who were educated by the pure oral method. They have as a rule turned to the use of signs among the deaf and to writing among the hearing. Time and again they have regretted that they had not been educated under the Combined System, holding that they would have learned more while in school and still more in general. They now value education more than acquired speech, and they see what they have lost by attending pure oral method schools."

A. B. Greener, teacher, Columbus, Ohio:

"It is claimed that in the education of the deaf the use of signs is a hindrance to their acquiring a correct use of the English language. But is it really true? I claim it is not. Pupils who are and have been taught solely by the oral method display the same errors and the cause of it is simply that English is a foreign language to the deaf. Persons at-

(Continued on page 109)

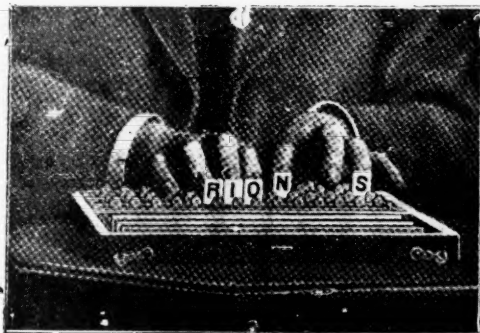


RAPID TRANSIT IN THE NORTH-WEST
Mr. and Mrs. Meagher completing the last lap of their wedding trip.

FROM THE OLD WORLD

BY MDLLE YVONNE PITROIS

HERE is in France a man that, about the middle of his life, has seen his prosperous career of physician broken off, his brilliant prospects for the future destroyed, by becoming partially deaf. Instead of becoming discouraged this man, Docteur Max Albert Legrand, bravely faced his affliction, and,



DACTYLOPHONE

since the day it befell him, has tried to do the other deaf as much good as possible. He has opened for their benefit a bureau of mutual help and information, created a service of lessons in lip-reading, published in a little magazine specially intended for the hard-of-hearing.

Some months ago, Dr. Legrand invented an apparatus, the dactylophone, for the purpose of helping the deaf, and partially deaf, in their conversations.

This apparatus—in some ways resembling a much simplified typewriter,—consists of a wooden-box, containing 42 letters printed on little cardboards, arranged in three tiers. These letters are movable. To use the dactylophone, the person intending to speak manipulates the keys, the letters stand up in succession and form words, or part of words.

The person who is facing the dactylophone sees them, and reads the letters, words, and sentences. The system is quite easy to learn, and can be understood in a few minutes. It is certain that with practice on the two sides of the "speaker" and the "hearer," full conversations can be held very rapidly.

The inventor hopes that his apparatus will prove to become, in the future, as useful and helpful to the deaf as the Braille tablet is to the blind. In fact, it can be a great expedient to the deaf, especially to those who are unable to read the lips, or who ignore the signs, or live with people ignoring them.

As every one knows, the mimicry is always more and more prohibited in France, and for private conversation, as well as for public addresses and lectures, this invention can probably be used. Dr. Legrand also recommends it as a help to the teachers of the deaf, for their lessons to the young children. The National Institution for the Deaf in Paris and several other schools—French and foreign—have consented to try it.

For most of the deaf people, however, we are so accustomed to manage with our own resources,—speech, manual alphabet, lip-reading, and above all, our old, faithful and always ready helpers, pencil and paper, that perhaps we will find it difficult at first to adopt this novelty. But, like every thing else intended for the good of the deaf, it deserves to be known and encouraged, and it is why I heartily recommend it. My readers wishing to have further information must write directly to the inventor, Docteur M. A. Legrand, 2, rue des Volontaires, Paris.

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Among the numberless books that every New Year appears in the Parisian booksellers' shop fronts one would be of special interest for the American folk. It is a book entitled: "*Le Miracles des Hommes*" (The

miracle of men") by Gerald Harry. In this work, the author speaks—as a man of letters and as a philosopher—of the manifold treasures and of the splendid powers that are in the human soul,—and, as a triumphant example, he gives once more the marvellous story of Helen Keller.

This book is prefaced by a personal letter, addressed to Mr. Harry by Madame Georgette Leblance-Maeterlinck, the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, the celebrated author of "*Wisdom and Destiny*," the "*Life of the Bees*," the thinker and poet of this profound fairy-tale, "*The Blue Bird*."

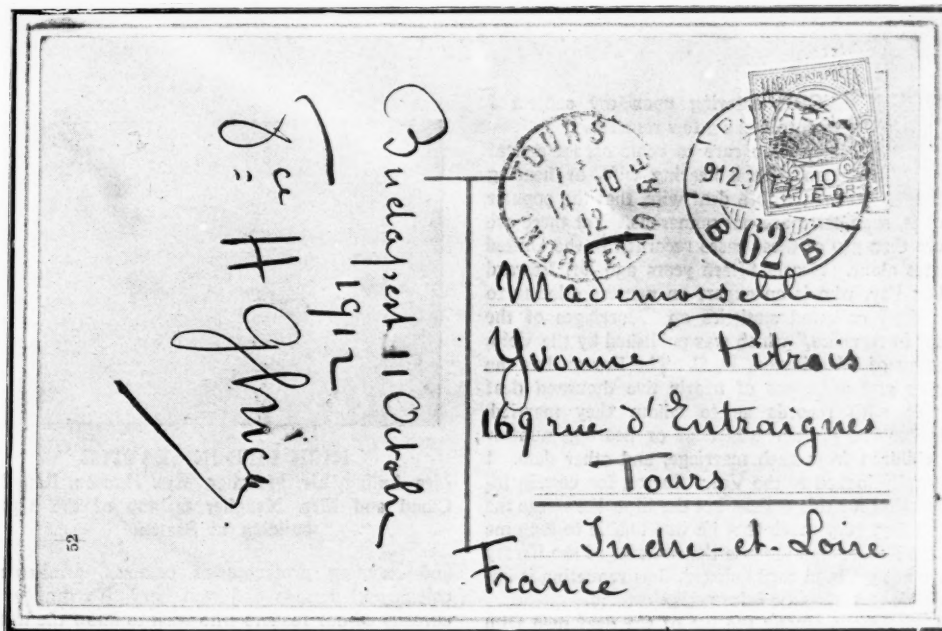
I give the translation of this preface, which is a sort of moving and eloquent summary of Mr. Harry's book.

"MY DEAR FRIEND:—By presenting to the French public new aspects of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind American young genius, you have achieved a very beautiful work.

"I know the generous enthusiasm with which you have taken interest in the mysterious heroine; I know the conscientiousness with which you have gathered the materials needed for your work, and I know that your book exposes the marvellous puzzle under all its faces, in all its extension, with all its infinite deepness."

"It would then be very presumptuous to me to send you these few lines, and I would not dare to do so, if circumstances were not allowing me to put upon your assertions the seal of truth: *I have seen Helen Keller.*"

"Before her, my pity was obliged to move back. As I went to visit her in Wrentham I felt sad and anxious, as one who goes to visit the unfortunates, and, there, to my wonder, I have discovered and respectfully saluted the young queen of the more beautiful, the more wide, the more clear of Kingdoms.



AUTOGRAPH OF PRINCE HENRY GHICA



A POST CARD FROM HUNGARY

"A mutual friendship has risen between us, and I have wept with admiration, while I turned aside the veil that hid our eyes the pure light of this perfect soul.

"In her limpid darkness, my reason wandered at first; under her gentle, soft fingers that gathered my words on my lips, my marvelled mind could no more find its way, and I felt that it existed there—in this night as dark as the night of the grave—a life more luminous, more intense and more beautiful than most of the lives who are surrounding us.

"Helen is a being so superior, her mind is so mighty, so high her intelligence, so clear and fair, that at once the problem turns itself upside down. We no more try to be understood,—we long to understand. Yes, we passionately wish to understand, to know to decipher the thrilling living enigma, and we are irritated by the moral blindness that set us apart of her.

"Helen's life is a splendid lesson,—and can we call her anormal, when we see her in a world where mysteries enclose us on all sides?

"The noble girl has lived a very short period, and yet she seems to be the result of centuries of patience and work.

"As tenacious as the nature, as energetic as the drop of water that wears out the rock, as the ivy whose ingenious strength covers the ruins, her life symbolizes the efforts of mankind, which, overcoming ignorances, throwing back shadows, is going upward and upwards—straight towards Light.

"GEORGETTE LEBLANC-MATERLINCK."

* * * *

Interesting echoes have reached me from Budapest, in Hungary, where, in October, 1912, great festivities were held in commemoration of the opening of the first school for the deaf of the Kingdom.

This school was established in 1862, in Vacz, by Mr. Chazar Andras.

Over 300 guests sat down to the great banquet that was presided over by Mr. Van Haynal, president of the Chazar Club; Mdelle Theresa de Retay, president of the Association of the Deaf of Hungary, and Prince Yhica, delegate of the Deaf of Romania.

As usual, addresses and speeches followed the feast. Prince Henri Yhica, who is—with little Infant don Jaime de Bourbon,—the only living deaf and dumb person of royal blood, delivered his own address orally, in French language, and, by a happy inspiration, exalted at the same time Mr. Andras, benefactor of the deaf of Hungary, and the Abbe de l'Epee, the benefactor of the deaf of the whole world.

YVONNE PITROIS.

6, rue Hemon Le Mans, (Sarthe) France.

6, rue Hemon, Le Mans (Sarthe) France

ERNSTOGRAPHS

BY ERNST

Subject: Should the Deaf be Encouraged to Marry the Hearing?



BEFORE entering upon my subject I wish to make a few remarks.

It is so rare to come across a deaf man with a hearing wife, or hearing man with a deaf wife, that the popular idea is, such cases are not numerous. Yet there are more than 540 of these cases recorded in the United States alone. Nearly fifteen years ago Dr. Edward Allan Fay, who is an expert on matters relating to the deaf, collected statistics on "Marriages of the Deaf in America," which was published by the Volta Bureau of Washington, D. C. The Bureau has the names and addresses of nearly five thousand deaf people with records as to whom they married, whether the partner was deaf or hearing, number of children from such marriage, and other data. I naturally looked to the Volta Bureau for certain information for this article, but the librarian wrote me regretting very much that he was unable to help me in the line desired because the contents of the library have not yet been card indexed, thus rendering it impossible to secure the information wanted.

Conspicuous among the list of the deaf men with cultured hearing wives, and to whom many former students of Gallaudet College have been accustomed to "point with pride," are Professor Amos G. Draper and John B. Hotchkiss, both of whom have been connected with the College a good many years, and whose examples have doubtless had some influence in causing other deaf men to go and do likewise in the marriage line. Editor W. L. Hill of the Athol (Mass.) Transcript, a classmate of Prof. Draper, is another man possessed of a hearing wife who mingles in the best society. I understand this man Hill has on sundry occasions made certain politicians of his state understand clearly that a man is not necessarily feeble-minded simply because he happens to be stone deaf. Then there is W. W. Beadell, the bright newspaper man of Arlington, N. J., who used to work with me during one of his vacations in Chicago years ago. He attended so well to his work that he failed to give me an inkling that he was then assiduously courting the hearing daughter of Prof. Chickering, whom he later wedded and "lived happily afterward."

The head of the educational department of the Ohio School for the Deaf, Robert Patterson, rejoices in having a hearing helpmeet. She was formerly a teacher of an oral class in the same school. It is pretty well known that S. G. Davidson, a deaf man who teaches an oral class at the Mt. Airy School, is married to a hearing lady. Do I need to tell the readers of this magazine how the deaf Napoleon of Finance, Jay Cooke Howard, of Duluth, Minn., lay siege to the heart of the daughter of the distinguished



HIGH LIFE IN SEATTLE

Mrs. Axling, Mr. Meagher, Mrs. Hanson, Rev. Mr. Cloud and Mrs. Meagher on top of the highest building in Seattle.

and exacting professor of commas, semi-colons, colons and periods and won her? To gratify the curiosity of our readers who wish to know the names of other deaf people with hearing partners, the following list, which is very incomplete for the reason stated in my remarks, is submitted. The names are those of parties living at present.

DEAF MEN WITH HEARING WIVES

NAME	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Edward P. Cleary	Teacher	Jacksonville, Ill.
Asa Stutsman	Teacher	Jacksonville, Ill.
Frank Christman	Florist	Sellersville, Penna
Gerald Mc Carty	Botanist	Showhegan, Maine
J. G. Parkinson	Ex-Patent attorney	Chicago, Ill.
Lester Goodman	Post Office Clerk	Chicago, Ill.
F. P. Gibson	Grand Sec. F. S. D	Chicago, Ill.
Warren Robinson	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Clyde Stevens	Teacher	Flint, Mich.
Willis Hubbard	Teacher	Flint, Mich.
Louis Pound	Forem'n ShoeSh'p	Council, Bluff, Ia.
Arthur D. Bryant	Teacher	Washington, D. C.
Gustavus Thies		Baltimore, Md.
Fred Lewis		Parkers'g, W. Va
E. E. Bernsdorf		Washington, D. C.
Mr. Virenstein		Washington, D. C.
Mr. Walls	Auto. Supplies	Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard Scribner	Lithographer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Stryker	Woodworker	Chicago, Ill.

Of deaf women with hearing husbands there are a good many, at the head of which is Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, whose husband was her first teacher and whose money—far from being the root of any evil—enabled the then young tutor to go ahead experimenting with and perfecting his telephone. This should be some comfort to teachers who are always saying there is no royal road to wealth for them. The brilliant and popular president of Gallaudet

College has a charming deaf wife whom I met in Colorado Springs a number of years ago. She was then pretty Miss Taylor, and was too modest to tell me she one day expected to occupy the position of first lady at Gallaudet College. Mrs. Weston Jenkins, wife of the former Superintendent of the New Jersey School is deaf. Ex-Superintendent McNulty of the Texas School two years ago married a young deaf woman who was one of his pupils. Mrs. Spruitt, whose husband is a teacher in the Illinois School, is herself deaf. It will be noted that all the above men who have deaf wives are "big men as a rule, but it would not do for marriageable deaf women to wait for the big game to come their way.

DEAF WOMEN WITH HEARING HUSBANDS.

NAME	HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Mrs. Freeman	Railroad Engineer	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. McCoy	Painter	Chicago, Ill.
F'ly Miss Sheffield	Civil Engineer	Evanston Ill.
Mrs. D. F. Shuck	civil&mining eng'r	Williamsburg, Ky.
Mrs. M. V. Elliott		Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Allen		Baltimore, Md.

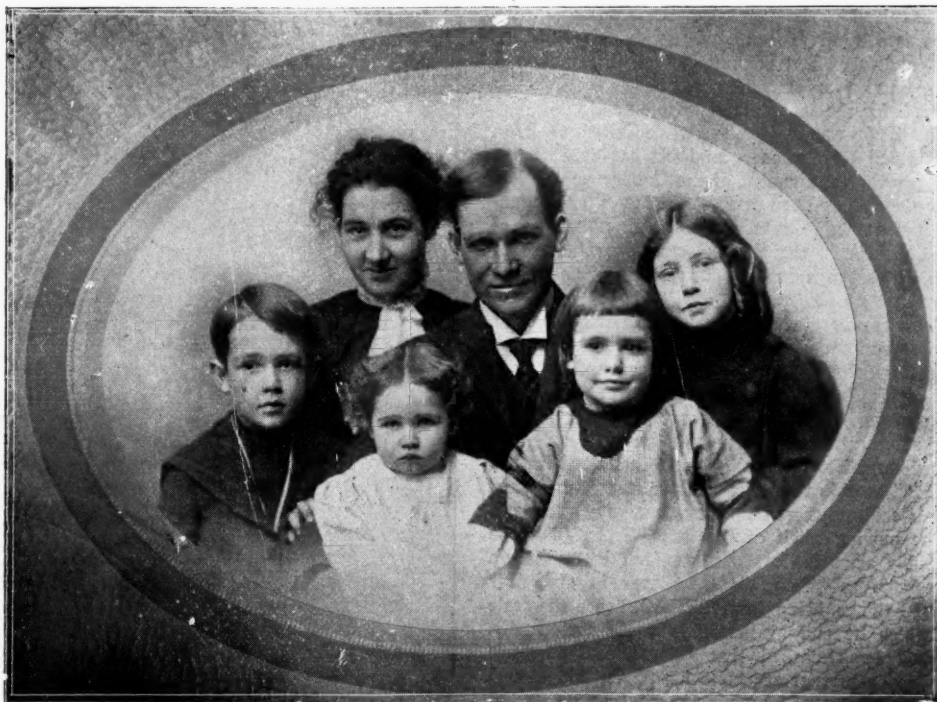
I think we might as well face the fact that the Society for the Study of Eugenics in New York, with branches in other cities, is certain to take up the question of marriages of the deaf sooner or later, and most likely have some repressive legislation passed. The frequent discussion of eugenics and the "defective class" in the press is ominous. It would base such action on the law of heredity and the ascertained facts as continued in Dr. Fay's work, some of which are:

(1) That the liability to the deaf offspring is greatest when the partners to the marriage have deaf relatives, no matter whether the partners themselves are congenitally or adventitiously deaf.

(2) That marriages of the congenitally deaf with the congenitally deaf are far more liable to result in deaf offspring than marriages of the adventitiously deaf. The law of heredity is especially effective here.

From the above it is easy to see what class of the deaf would be reached by the law, should one be passed, and who would therefore be compelled to seek partners in marriage among the hearing.

The most interesting question in connection with marriages of the deaf with the hearing is whether such unions are productive of as much happiness as the marriages where both parties are deaf. There is apparently no reason why they should not be, all things considered. It is surely a great advantage to have a life companion who can hear, but I think much depends on the sort of an education the hear-



GEO. F. WILLS AND FAMILY

The children's names are (left to right) Edwin, 7 yrs.; Clevia, 3 yrs.; Helen, 5 yrs.; and Ruth, 9 yrs. Mr. Will's occupation is that of farmer and orchardist in Malvern, Iowa. He is a graduate of the Iowa School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College, '99. Mrs. Will is a graduate of the Iowa School for the Deaf, Class 1920.

ing partner received and the family she comes from. I would not advocate unions between a deaf person and a hearing person of an inferior degree of intelligence, nor between two such classes where one is well educated and the other not. A ready means of communication between husband and wife is very important, and hearing daughters of deaf parents, and former teachers of the deaf make excellent wives for deaf men. *Vice versa* in regard to deaf women.

The percentage of divorces and separations in marriages where both parties are deaf is 2 per cent; in cases where one partner is hearing it is 6 per cent. This, however, should not be taken as an indication of the happiness or unhappiness of marriage among the deaf of both classes. The principal advocates of marriage of the deaf with the deaf are the educated deaf themselves. Many teachers and others interested favor the other kind. Among the latter are Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. In an address to the students of Gallaudet College in 1891 on the subject of "Marriage," Dr. Bell said: "Do not let any one place in your minds the idea that a marriage with a hearing person cannot be a happy one. The chances are infinitely in your favor that out of the millions of hearing persons in this country you may be able to find one with whom you may be happy than that you should find one among the smaller number of the deaf."

Regarding Dr. Fay's stand on the question I am in doubt, but think he favors marriage of the deaf with the deaf. Of nearly 4,500 cases recorded in his valuable book, 78 per cent of those who attended exclusively oral schools and 62 per cent who attended no school for the deaf married deaf partners. It is hard to reconcile these stunning facts with the "restored to society" propaganda of the oralists respecting their graduates. The public is always anxious to know why there is such a strong tendency on the part of the deaf to marry one similarly afflicted. It is a case of one unfortunate being yoked to another unfortunate from their viewpoint and should not be. Dr. Fay explains it thus:

"The true cause is the deep feeling of fellowship, affinity, kinship and sympathy which has its roots in the similarity of condition of all the deaf, and which affects those who have been educated in day and oral schools, and even those who have attended no school for the deaf, in only a little less degree than those who have been segregated for the purpose of education and have attended schools where the sign-

language is used. In no human relation is the truth of the proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together," and "A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind," more fully exemplified than in the friendships and marriages of the deaf."

This is the first time a comprehensive account of the marriages of the deaf has been given in a popular form in a popular magazine, and it is a subject which at once interests every deaf person, so closely does it touch his (or her) heart as well as his prospect for future happiness. The question propounded at the top of this article is left for each individual to answer for himself or herself.

Wisconsin Asks Help From The N. A. D.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to abolish the Delavan School for the Deaf. The National Association of the Deaf has been asked to help defeat the bill.

A number of years ago a similar attempt was made to abolish the school, and the N. A. D. through its Committee on Literature rendered material assistance in preventing the attempt.

Let us see, how many Wisconsin deaf are members of the N. A. D.? Stand up and be counted.

The N. A. D. is willing and ready to help the deaf. But in order to make it efficient we need the active support of the deaf.

The admission fee is \$1.00; annual dues 50 cents. You are under no further obligations. Send a dollar to S. M. Freeman, Treasurer, Cave Springs, Ga.

OLOF HANSON,
4747 16th Ave. N. E.

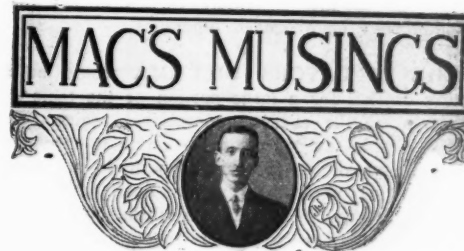
SEATTLE, Jan. 20, 1913.

AGREED WITH HER

"Johnny," said his teacher, "if coal is selling at \$6 a ton and you pay your dealer \$24, how many tons will he bring you?"

"A little over three tons, ma'am," said Johnny promptly.

"Why, Johnny, that isn't right," said the teacher. "No, ma'am. I know it ain't," said Johnny, "but they all do it."



By J. H. MacFarlane, Talladega, Ala.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEAF—such sympathy as makes possible the deaf imposter, who is playing his nefarious art throughout this fair land of too much license—manifests itself in as many guises as the pathetic cowboy who keeps bobbing up in the moving-picture show. Such misguided sentiment gushes out in the hysterical "yellow" which purports to be the mouthpiece of the public; it colors stories in the variegated monthlies and even now and then it tinges an article in such a magazine as the staid old *Atlantic*, a recent number of which contains some striking observations on "The Fatigue of Deafness."

It looks at first sight as if the writer were going to consign us to the "Weary Willie" class—or were going to enlighten us as to why so many of our deaf friends seem to be afflicted with "that tired feeling" just when we happen to call on them to give a boost to something; but though he delves deeply enough into the scientific, he leaves us as much in the dark as before. For the subject has two sides, and to offset all that can be said on "The Fatigue of Deafness" the deaf man who knows all about it might write a volume on the advantages of deafness as a nerve conservator.

As a producer of lassitude we find it compared in the above-mentioned article to "an ill-fitting shoe" a disability as much deserving of sympathy as if its unfortunate possessor were lame, halt or blind! For, by close mathematical calculation it is found that the deaf man by the necessity of "three distinct brain-processes" works at least *three* times as hard in the exercise of ordinary communication with the hearing world as does his "more fortunate brother" (?) whose tympanum is jarred by a bedlam every time he steps onto a busy street. Yes, and if our hearing authority could see some of our strenuous signmakers, he would make haste to revise his statement to read that the deaf man often uses as many distinct (or indistinct) brain operations as a vaudeville shadow-boxer and works several times as hard. Lip-reading—take notice, ye pure oralists!—is set down as one of the leaks "for the expenditure of nervous energy" on the part of the deaf. On top of all this comes a statement that is not calculated to lighten the deaf man's fatigue—"the fact that the normal ear has nearly *double* the amount of hearing necessary."

So much for the view of the man whose ears were never delightfully dead to the horrible din of a New York street when he was trying to make up for lost sleep in a hotel just above; who never had the pleasant advantage of being able just to grin at the ravings of his boss, not being able to hear him, and therefore not being under the necessity of wasting energy in "sassing back; who never knew the tranquility and ease of soul that comes from being literally deaf to the monotonous tinkling of the much-abused telephone bell—and perhaps a thousand other advantages of soundless ears of which space forbids mention! Evidently deafness is most fatiguing to the man who is not very deaf—to the one who has never become hardened to it sufficiently to partake of the relaxation that nature affords in this as well as in every other affliction. The novice who attempts to endure the strain of pitching hay finds in it nothing but painful fatigue, whereas the farmer, who has become used to the exercise, finds it refreshing and in a sense, restful. Coming down to facts, sympathy for the deaf, as expressed by the

sentimental public, is largely wasted energy that would better be expended otherwise.

THE EDUCATORS' DILEMMA would be a fitting caption for a large portion of the table of contents of the average educational review. To put it bluntly the professors to whom is entrusted the training of our precocious youth do not seem to know just where they are at. Their multiplicity of methods prove a labyrinth in which the ordinary teacher is getting pretty badly tangled up. She sews some "frills" onto the curriculum at the behest of the most advanced thought, and they are no sooner on than still further advanced theory advises her to cut them off. It is said by those who talk as if they know that in educational matters we are in a period of "transition"—which we infer to be a sort of pedagogical tunnel through which we are being hustled at terrific speed, every smoke-begrimed wayfarer of us anxiously awaiting the light beyond.

Picking up the current issue of the most popular teachers' journal the other day I sought to get therefrom my bearings in the modern educational world, but found the publication's contributors too much at sea to place a teacher definitely. Evidently they all believed in the "ultimate," but none of them assumed for a moment that it was for us to know. The nearest approach to this limit was made by one daring theorist who declares that the question among us is no longer one of method (bury your hatchets ye oralists and manualists) but "Why shall we teach?"—which words, it seems, will ring rather sweet to the small boy and those teachers who never get enough vacation. The patient reader waded through some deep technical discussions, but none of the participants claimed to "know how." In the matter of teaching the Bible it was hinted that the difficulty would be cleared up about the time many other long-expected good things come to pass. The solution of moral problems involving the schools was indefinitely postponed. "I don't know" was about the substance of the highest learning of those who preside over our educational affairs—and taking such an admission on their part as a wise answer, can the teacher be very severe with Tommy who

gives a like one?

SURVEYING THE FEAST OF WIT annually provided for us by our host of deaf editors, we can see nothing so suggestive of a sumptuous outlay of heart and brains as "THE CORNER STONE" or June, 1912, number of the *Buff and Blue*. Ever since its publication we have been waiting for some Chauncy Depew of the profession to arise and remark on the beauty of the issue, but as the poetic sense of the banquet throng has failed to respond, we'll simply say that this bit of the Menu provided by the Gallaudet class of 1912 was the most palatable, in a literary sense, of anything ever gotten out under the editorship of the deaf.

The standard of Gallaudet has been raised; likewise

the standard of its magazine, the *Buff and Blue*, was raised by the class of 1912 their final effort, the Corner Stone, being the culmination of literary and artistic talent at Gallaudet, a difficult but worthy example for the succeeding class to emulate.

The issue was very fittingly dedicated to Prof. Herbert E. Day, whose genial wit has ever been a spur to every department of the College publication, from the sombre-hued essay to the locals. Throughout this crowning number the familiar features of our old friends, the Faculty, smile upon us as of yore, so that a perusal of its pages is like a visit to our *Alma Mater*.

The class was indeed fortunate in having in their number one capable of immortalizing them by such character delineation as was rendered under "Brief Biographies," which deals kindly with their sins, while magnifying their ordinary virtues to such a degree as will make them appear to posterity quite extraordinary. Nor is the class poem easily overlooked. It "fits," even in the strict feminine sense, and when that is said, no mere man may venture a last word.

The moving spirit of the issue, T. L. A. as he modestly signs his contributions, but better known in college as "Tom," is a believer in and doer of BIG things, being from TEXAS, hence the scale on which he and his board labored. Incidentally, it may be remarked that "Tom" couldn't have provided a prettier sequel to his "Brief Biography" and that of one of his assistant editors than he has by taking her along with him to the North Star State as his inspiration, seeing they did such good team work on the "CORNER STONE."

THE WATER SUPPLY OF OUR SCHOOLS is in some states a big problem. We have related in a former issue what happened at Nebraska school when the well out there went dry—how the fire department was called to the scene—how they ran about a half mile of hose over hill and vale to connect with the nearest hydrant, charging the School for the service—we don't remember how much, but trust to the wily grafters out that way, it must have been enough! The Kansas School, also, was about the same time threatened with an early close one spring on account of its depleted water supply. An invaluable blessing derived from such a deprivation is the sense of gratitude it awakens for that gratest, though commonest, of heavenly benefits—water. "Thank God for water" cries the Arab before bending down to drink, and in spirit we should do likewise.

The Alabama School has long had an abundant water supply, being beautifully situated among the hills, but nevertheless there have often been cases of sickness at the school that were attributed to the drinking water. As one of the blessings with which the New Year was ushered in the whole city of Talladega lately began to draw upon its newly-drilled wells; and what the event meant to the town,

Harnessing the Father of Waters

By the River and Harbor Act of 1910 work was begun that year on what is known as Lock and Dam, No. 1 on the upper Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis, just above the mouth of Minnehaha Creek and 3.68 miles above the Minnesota River. The lock chambers are 80 by 334 feet and the dam will have a lift of about 30 feet, which will give a depth of 9½ feet at the Washington Ave. Bridge, Minneapolis, making that city, instead of St. Paul, the head of navigation. It is expected that the work will be finished in 1914 at a cost approximating \$2,000,000. The operations are under the direction of Lt. Col. Francis R. Shrum, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. and Geo. W. Freeman, Asst. Engineer.

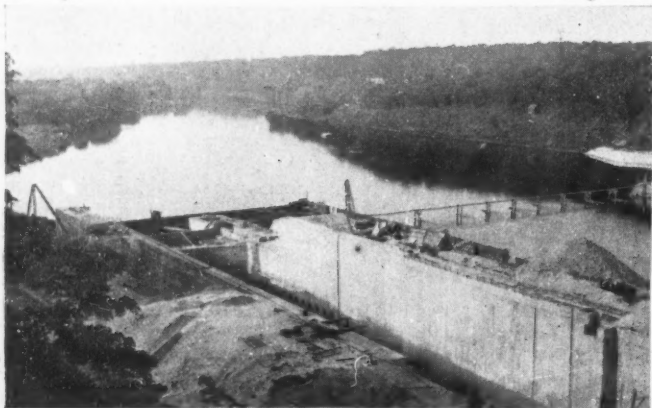


Photo by J. H. MacFarlane.
HARNESSING THE FATHER OF WATERS



BOB

Pet Collie owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Moynham at the "Bellevue" Carling Terrace, Wingham, Ont., Canada. Bob has a most friendly nature and is a very useful watch dog. He is beautifully marked in black and white.

Accompanying the photograph, Mr. Moyn says: To THE EDITOR:—The enclosed photo I took of my dog and have one enlarged like it. It being so greatly admired and the dog being a great favorite among the deaf visitors to our home, we thought it would be acceptable for THE SILENT WORKER.

We are both deaf. I speak naturally, having lost my hearing at the age of ten from a severe cold after an attack of scarlet fever. I was educated as far as the school could educate me, at the Kendall School, Washington, D. C., then had private tuition at home. My father is in an office of the Superintendent of the Congressional Library at Washington and my brother, Dr. A. B. Bennett, also lives in Washington. My husband was educated at the Buffalo School for the Deaf.

including the School for the Deaf, may be guessed from the following account taken from the local daily:

So quietly was the change made from the old spring to the new source of supply derived from the two deep wells, that very few people in the city knew it. But it is now an accomplished fact. Talladega is now drinking pure well water which comes from a bed-rock way down deep in mother earth.

On New Year's day the final work on the connection was completed and a part of the day the water was pumped from the wells. Some more pumping was done on Thursday and on Friday, January 3, 1913, Talladega's entire water supply came from the wells, and public demand of long time standing was at last filled.

This announcement is worth more to Talladega than any that personally has been made in the city. For years the water supply from the spring has been a source of contention. It was defended by some, while others condemned it in no uncertain terms.

The well water has been declared by the state chemist "as pure as we ever see." Its general properties are quite similar to the spring water, but it is softer, and the main thing is, it is far removed from the possibility of surface contamination, the objection urged to the old supply.

NICETY OF EXPRESSION always characterizes Edward Miner Gallaudet's utterances. A friend recently remarked to me on the simple beauty of one of Dr. Gallaudet's written messages, and I called attention to the fact that the same grace marked his expression in the sign language. When one has that grace of heart that had endeared the good Doctor to us all his speech is bound to be graceful whatever the channel through which it flows.

Atlanta's Care for Her Deaf Children is Certain to Bring Splendid Results



THE Atlanta Day School for the Deaf is one of the regular grades of the Atlanta public schools, authorized by the board of education.

The school opened at Ashby street school in West End on October 1, and is comfortably housed in one of the nicest new school buildings owned by the city.

The teacher in charge, Mrs. Sarah Small Temple, was selected because of her peculiar fitness and equipment for the work. She is the daughter of deaf parents and is thoroughly at home in the beautifully expressive sign-language. She is a graduate of the normal department of Gallaudet college, the national institution for the education of the deaf. She taught three years in St. Louis School for Deaf, and at Rockford, Ill., and at the state school in Oklahoma. The methods used, by adoption of the school board combine all approaches possible to

the deaf child, oral, aural, and manual methods being used as each case may need. Mrs. Temple's idea is to adapt the method to the child and not to force the child to any single method.

At the end of the first month the school is in good condition, there are eight pupils in attendance and others have applied for admission. The usual size of a class is ten pupils, and unless the children are well graded together, this number will rather tax the attention and power of the teacher.

The group picture shows Mrs. Temple at the left, with Professor William M. Slaton, superintendent of schools, and Miss Flynn, principal of Ashby street school, and the four boys and four girls, the deaf pupils.

Mrs. E. R. Thomas and W. F. Cruselle, who took the census of the deaf children of the city and kept the question under consideration until the

school was authorized, were not present when the group was taken. They and other friends of the deaf are very much interested in the success of the work.

Mr. Slaton has been a warm advocate of the school, insisting that children who are deficient in hearing should be taught in our regular schools, by methods suited to their needs and development, as much as children who are normal in their faculties. This view is readily concurred in by the board of education.

There is room for a few more pupils, if these are entered promptly now so as not to delay Mrs. Temple's classes and keep her busy in organizing and evening up the pupils too long before the steady heavy up-grade pull of the school year is on in dead earnest.



Home and Family of E. M. Price, Los Angeles, the Carnegie Funds Commission gave Mr. Price \$1000 towards the purchase of this home.



A NEIGHBORLY VISIT IN SEATTLE
Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Meagher.



By Alexander L. Pach, 935 Broadway New York

THIS is going to be a somewhat lengthy dissertation on the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and it is brought about by the wonderful strides the organization is making wherever it has obtained a foothold. Just recently, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other Divisions, have held their winter receptions and in every case, the attendance was record breaking. The Brooklyn Division, which is Brooklyn only because it was organized on that side of the river, but in every other way is a New York organization, had the biggest crowd ever seen hereabouts at an affair of the kind, and the Hall checking facilities were exhausted for the first time in the history of the place, and it is Brooklyn's largest Ball room at that. Never was there such a vast number of masked merry-makers, and never was there better order maintained. In an assemblage numbering over eight hundred, not a single incident out of the ordinary and that is a remarkable record.

I happen to be a member of Brooklyn Division and ours is one of the most advantageously situated—in the heart of one of the greatest centers of deaf population in the world. For years and years there have been organizations of the deaf hereabouts, but there has been none of such steady and sure growth as the "Frats" as the long title is usually corrupted to.

There are, with us, an average of five applications a month, and of these five there are three unmarried young men to two married ones. These young men for the most part are not long out of school, and their beneficiary is almost invariably their mother. The amount is oftener \$1000.00 than a smaller sum. It is my personal privilege to welcome these young men into the organization, and I tell you I am glad I am a deaf man in an organization for the uplift of the deaf, and I tell you it warms the cockles of the heart to extend the right hand of fellowship to these husky, hardy boys, deaf and dumb as they are, who out in the world, earning their own living in spite of fearful odds, are glad to lay aside the necessary sum to provide their mothers with one thousand dollars in the event of their death. And, while not disparaging the older members, it is nearly always the young lads that bring in the new material. They have confidence in the organization for they have satisfied themselves that the organization is just what it claims to be, and does everything it promises to, and sometimes it does more.

And let me tell a tale out of school illustrating how it sometimes does more. With the other delegates gathered in triennial conclave at Columbus, Ohio, last summer, I listened to a report of an occurrence in a Southern chapter of our fraternity. A brother had died and he was in arrears for dues, and arrears of dues is a crime in a fraternal or insurance organization, for the very first essential is that a member shall be prompt in paying his dues. On this premise the sick and death benefits are promptly paid. The death was duly reported to headquarters, but there they could do nothing but express sympathy. However, the Division delegate was asked to tell the delegates the extenuating circumstances.

The brother was a hard working, sober industrious man. He had a large family. Besides his wife there were nine children, and one of these was a daughter who had married a scoundrel and had been

deserted after two children were born to her, and with them she returned to the home roof. This made a large household, and the earnings of the older children did not help much. Illness came, as illness often does, and the head of the house could not work, and his dues went unpaid. Then he got well, but his shop closed down. Misfortunes never come singly. But the shop opened again, and from his small earnings the brother begun to pay up his back dues, up to his death, at the end of May he had worked off all his indebtedness to the Fraternity, except the single month of May.

But even with this harrowing train of unfortunate events, the Claims Committee were powerless to do anything.

Now here were all the thirty five Divisions in assembly, and they had powers the Claims Committee didn't.

So, when a delegate took the floor, and suggested that we live brothers could cut the red tape for a deceased one in this instance, and because of the unusual circumstances, and the good intention shown by the deceased brother, there was not a dissenting vote, and within two hours, \$500.00, the amount of the brother's policy, was sent by wire to his widow and her children, and all the Frats felt that they had done a good day's work, and, the same time safeguarded themselves with a resolution to the effect that their action in the case was in no sense a precedent for the future.

As previously stated there are 35 Divisions, and I think, nearly 1700 members, and the growth of the organization is wonderful, but why should it not be, since it does for the deaf man what most all hearing men look for in their world—Protection to the man in case of illness and disability with substantial sick benefits for a not the definite period, and up to \$1000.00 at his death, to his heirs.

For years deaf men have planned how to bring about a strong helpful organization on these lines, by, of and for the deaf, but somehow or other the seed did not fructify, and results did not materialize until the coming of the N. F. S. D.

Born in Flint, Michigan, nurtured by a handful of boys there, it had a precarious existence for quite a long time. Its early youth was marked by a defalcation which caused it to be the butt of the scorn and derision of many, but after the defalcation its funds were so safeguarded that it can never happen again.

1913 sees the surest, safest, steadiest growth of the organization which is bound to become the link that will make real brothers of deaf men everywhere on the American continent.

Once I innocently mentioned the *quid pro quo* as a thing to be reckoned with when a deaf man paid fees into an organization, and my great and good friend, Douglas Tilden, hammered me hard as a result but say what you will, while a great number are glad to be enrolled in National and State and other organizations of the deaf, the rank and file when they give up fifty cents or a dollar each month, want to be assured of the "come-back." And what is more natural?

With very rare exceptions the deaf man is a workman. With mighty few exceptions he tastes more of the bitter than the sweet. With pitiful few exceptions he always has hearing people to contend with—people who would not hesitate to take advantage of the deaf man's affliction and the good nature that the good God had endowed the deaf man with. This is true in shop, in store, in school, and where ever deaf men and women labor.

And when the deaf man is ill he needs fellowship that provides a stop-gap when his pay stops. He needs the brotherhood that means his enjoyment of medical skill, medicine and food.

And when at last the end has come, the \$250, \$500 or \$1000 provides the means for those he leaves to bridge themselves over till they are able to find a new means of existence.

The emblem button worn by members of the Fraternal organization is worn with more pride than that of any organization I know of among the deaf, not because there are more of them, but because

membership means something, and at the time of joining, the brother is a *certified man*. An M. D. of standing has examined him and pronounced him a "first class risk," when he passes the ballot box test successfully, he is endorsed as a first class man, and after he goes through the initiation ordeal successfully he is a first class brother. Those not yet of us will appreciate perhaps why those already in our ranks, are so proud of the N. F. S. D.

The deaf man and woman enjoys a good stage performance better, I think, than the average hearing person. The "movies" have got to be a "habit" with the deaf everywhere and the only rift in the lute is that they get tiresome. The little theatres that dot the cities and towns usually run five or six reels a day. There are thousands of houses and there are hundreds of films released a day.

Once in a long while one strikes a picture he has seen before, but as a general thing they are all new. About three in six are interesting, the other three are liable to be deadly dull. Many pictures insult the auditor's intelligence. Things happen in the movies that couldn't happen in life. Once in a long while a clever idea is shown but before the picture ends it proves to be badly worked out. Western drama is often tedious in its sameness, and where there is shooting of Indians, thousands of shots are fired and only a few "good" Indians are made. The marksmen could never qualify at any range.

When one gets tired of looking for novelties, the old vaudeville show proves a delightful treat and drives dull care away. Even in vaudeville there are not as many "sight" acts as there formerly were and while the bill opens and closes with corking good "sight" acts, they come too early and too late to win the appreciation they should. Still an observant deaf man can enjoy the whole bill at a Keith Vaudeville house and find in the entertainment a capital evening's diversion.

As a sample, at Keith's Union Square Theatre last week the first offering was the Gene Muller trio, down on the bill as "Hoopsters." I used to think Ollie Young and Brother the best ever but the Gene Muller trio roll and juggle hoops in a most astonishing manner and one regrets that their act has so short a space of time. The second act was a musical one and therefore of no interest to a deaf person. The third offering was Stepp, Allman and King, and though they sing and dance there is enough comedy in their act to make every minute worth while. Then came Linden Beckwith a singer but so graceful and so full of the poetry of motion, one's feet kept time with her dancing steps—and then with the spot-light thrown her, she sang and danced "Coming through the rye," so full of rhythmic grace that I—poorest of lip readers—followed every word of her song and forgot for the time being that I had been totally deaf since long before Miss Beckwith was born.

Ruth Raynor and her company then gave "What happened in Room 44." The acting was good all through, even if one had to guess, or put his own construction on what was happening, and why.

Next came Diamond and Brennan. They sing and dance—Mr. Diamond is a bully good Comedian and you can't help smiling even if you don't get a single one of his jokes. This team will be featured in a play some day and make as big a hit as Montgomery and Moore.

The next one was a thrilling one act Madame Sans Gene play with Kathryn Kidder as the washerwoman Duchess. These tabloid dramas in vaudeville have to be tense, quick, vivid. They must get a punch over every 60 seconds and they do. There's just one I like better and that's Taylor Granville in "The Frame-up." You don't need to hear a word—Everything is clear and clean cut and if the actors were pantomimists you wouldn't enjoy it any more. Cliff Gordon came next. He is a monologist and your only fun is in observing his drolleries and watching the house lay back and roar.

The Apollo trio closes the bill. They are one of the most wonderful teams in vaudeville. They appear in bronze skins,—reproduce in vivid posings, classic Greek and Roman statuary, and perform

wonderful feats of skill and strength. All this takes from 8.15 until 10.45, and not a dull moment for a deaf person except in one single offering. The bill, by the way, was weaker than the average, yet a rare good evening's treat. And the reason for this long dissertation is: When weary of the "movies" and you are hungry and thirsty for a real dramatic treat, try Vaudeville.

The old adage that "Some are born great some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them," ought to be amended, or added to with "and some pile greatness on themselves." This last is suggested on reading one man's tribute to himself, which is enough to "make the judicious grieve." "On their own merits, modest men are dumb," but once in a while there are exceptions, and the remarkable exhibition of self-adulation which we noted in a recent publication, makes it evident that when some men become their own press agent, the trumpet call is going to be long and loud.

William E. Shaw is a hard working energetic well informed deaf-mute of Boston, Mass. He works in electrical lines, and has devised a number of ingenious electrical novelties that are a boon to his fellow deaf, and he is young yet and always working, always experimenting in his spare time and may yet bring about some great and helpful contrivance. Mr. Shaw is clean cut, and his habits are unquestioned. Regarding the small vices; smoking, liquor and that sort of thing he is an absentee Puritan. Some years ago he married a good young deaf woman and when her death plunged him in great grief it was assuaged by the joy of a little boy whom he worshipped with a great and overwhelming love, heightened and accentuated by the passing away of the mother. A few years passed and he married again, and the new partner took unusual pleasure in caring for her husband's boy. That they were happy, contented and in every way good members of the community everybody knows, but:—

The maternal grandparents coveted the little one. They wanted him in their own family. They did not think the little hearing, speaking boy could be happy with a deaf couple, and they fought for possession of him in the Courts, and lost.

After a lapse of time they got possession, and the defrauded father was deprived of his great joy. Last Christmas when he went to the grandparent's home with Christmas toys, clothing, etc., the little fellow turned against him. Of course it wasn't natural, as the boy was unusually affectionate, as deaf parents' children always are until poisoned. And here is the deaf man's most stupendous handicap. In a court of law he is the most pitiable of objects. No matter how strong he may be; no matter how he may be clothed in an armor of righteousness, as of steel, as Shakespeare phrased it, his deafness and his ignorance of what is being said against him, even by those who ought to be most loyal to him, make him the veriest cripple. Interpreters? Yes, but what good is an interpreter when a curtain of tears shuts out from his sight the kindly spelling on fingers and manual of signs? On all sides are pitying sympathizers, and this very fact is liable to break him down, particularly, where, as is usually true, "he has his quarrel just."

Then, as if all the horror of a Court scene, of which he is the helpless victim were not enough, the "gentlemen of the press," and particularly the space writers, are going to fatten their pay envelopes to the limit where a deaf person is concerned. Mysterious wig-wags, signals, and all that sort of thing can be played on to the length of a column or so.

And in the end the deaf man gets *sympathy, sympathy, sympathy*, which his heart abhors, which his mind detests, and nine times out of ten he gets injustice. He gets injustice, not as a result of any ignorance or any lack of omission on his part, but on the part of hearing people, and when hearing people find they have worked a great crime or a great injustice, against a deaf man, they will fight the wrong way to the end of the chapter, rather

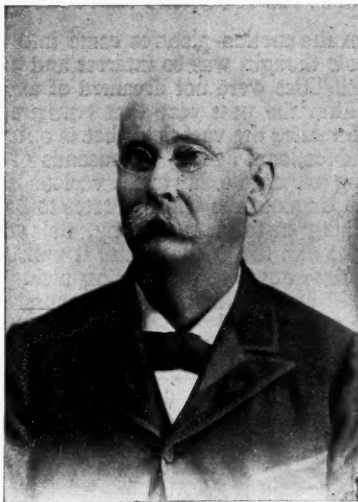
than acknowledge their cruel wrong. Perhaps the thought that the world can point the finger of scorn at them, and their own feeling of contempt for themselves, is the impelling motive for them to carry a wrong to the grave rather than to honorably right it, but be that as it may, a deaf man has no right in a court room if he is to be a principal. The cards are all stacked against him, to use a homely term, and he is sure of getting the only thing he don't want—sympathy.

But in an emergency, though he may suffer the tortures of the Inquisition—though he may be wronged cruelly, and unjustly punished by his inferiors who have the advantage of hearing, somehow I have always noticed the sweetness of some great consolation that goes a long way to offset the deaf man's sufferings and deprivations, and it is brought home to us how great wonders are performed in mysterious ways, and that somehow or other, as I have so often remarked, the great burdens are parcelled out to the greatest burden bearers, and where are more cheerful, more contented, more imposed on people than most of us who are deaf?

When it comes to corking good mixing of metaphors, you've got to hand it to the Brooklyn "Frats" chronicler, who says, in the esteemed *Journal* that "the new President of Division 23, is going to steer the mighty ship to the highest pinnacle." Some steering that, and quite a little job in "Seamanship."

ALEX. L. PACH

Death of John Marion Houghston



JOHN MARION HUGHSTON

1833-1912

On the 27th day of November, 1912, John Marion Houghston, aged 79, died peacefully at Cedar Spring, S. C. His wife and two daughters survive him. He died, leaving the survivors in comfort. He was much respected and beloved by all around him in the neighborhood and elsewhere. He was buried at Cedar Spring, within a short distance of the place where the school was established, in which he was educated as one of the five pupils. As he was the first graduate of the school he could relate the history of his school days as he saw them in connection with the founding of school. He was teacher and superintendent, giving his services to school for about 38 years. He was a large land owner. Just before his death he dreamed of seeing once more the founder and teacher, and having talked with him as they did in founding of the school, and of his feeling a hand-grasp from the old teacher. The founder and teacher was Rev. Newton P. Walker, father of N. F. Walker, who is now superintendent. It is a strange coincidence that John Houghston was buried on the day of the anniversary of the birth of his teacher and the founder, November 29. He was buried within a short distance of the grave of founder Walker. He attended the First Grand Alumni Reunion and the first convention of the State Association, when many alumni had gathered, in whom he saw the sixty-three years of his work along with founder Walker.

WALTER GLOVER.

PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from page 102)

tempting to master a language different from their mother tongue have the same difficulty in speaking or writing it."

Samuel Frankenheim, broker, New York:

"Although educated on the pure-oral method lines myself, I cannot advocate it entirely, nor can I advocate the manual method, but I do and would support the Combined System to the utmost of my power."

W. L. Hill, editor and publisher, Athol, Mass.:

"I became totally deaf at the age of twelve, from scarlet fever but retained my speech in unusually excellent form. * * * My education was obtained at Hartford and Washington, wholly by means of signs and the manual alphabet. The pure oral method was then largely in its experimental stage. * * * My object in going to school was to obtain an education, not simply a means of communication with the hearing people. * * * I am absolutely convinced that the oral method alone could never have given me the advantages that I enjoyed at Hartford and Washington and sent me out in shape to take up the work I did."

Francis Maginn, Missionary, Belfast, Ireland:

"If you examine the last report of the Glasgow Institution you will find that the directors made a careful investigation of all methods, and they came to the conclusion that the Combined System was the most suitable for the education of the deaf."

Edith Fitzgerald, teacher, Delavan Wis.:

"I have been using signs about thirteen years, and anyone who knew me then can tell you that I now speak and read the lips better than before, and I am told that my speech is constantly improving."

Douglas Tilden, Sculptor, Oakland, California:

"As one who has been deaf from childhood, an ex-teacher who continues to be in touch with educational matters, and an artist who has travelled some, I sincerely believe that the sign-language is useful and that to destroy it is an offence to God and a crime against humanity."

A. M. Watzulik, Artist and Writer, Altenburk, Germany:

"The danger done to pupils of German institutions for the deaf and dumb has been so great because of the use of the pure oral system, that within the last few years a sentiment has sprung up among teachers as a whole, urging the view that teaching with the assistance of sign-language gives the best results."

E. Dusuzau, Chemist, Paris France:

"The best method of instruction is unquestionably the *mixed method*, which is to say the oral method and the sign method combined together."

Olof Hanson, Architect, President National Association for the Advancement of the Deaf, Seattle, Wash.:

"The deaf need every means that can help to broaden the mind and develop the spirit. The sign-language, rightly used, is a powerful instrument for this purpose."

Marcus L. Kenner, New York:

"After all is said, notwithstanding the claims of hearing faddists, I am sure 'tis we—not they—who 'know where the shoe pinches,' we, who have been 'through the mill,' so to speak, that can best judge and determine what will be of lasting benefit to the children handicapped as we are."

And there are others—many, many others—both deaf and hearing who are the same mind as those whose statements have been quoted above.

Superintendent Francis D. Clarke recently celebrated the completion of his 25th year as head of the Michigan school for the deaf. He began as a teacher in New York, in which capacity he served for seventeen years. Then for seven years he was superintendent of the Arkansas school from which place he went to Michigan. This makes almost a half century in the work—49 years—but he doesn't look it.—*Silent Hoosier*.



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JOHN P. WALKER, M. A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

Vol. XXV. MARCH, 1913 No. 6.

We are arranging for a Montessori section.

As one with an ability to hold a deaf audience Bro. Jay Cook Howard will yield the palm to few.

The parcel post, even shorn as it is of much of its value, is quite a boon to our little folks, who receive many a creature comfort from home at its hands.

EXCERPTS, furnished by Mr. Cloud, in another column, furnish a strong endorsement of combined methods. We shall be glad to give testimonials from graduates of oral schools, who approve of pure oral method, a page in a later issue.

The Prospect Good

OUR budget is now in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, and we feel that our little folks have every prospect of good provision for the coming year. Mr. Murray and Mr. Frelinghuysen, both took especial care to be present at the hearing on Monday afternoon, and their presentation of our needs was so able as to leave no scintilla of doubt in the minds of the gentlemen of the Committee in regard to the necessity of any item that is asked for. That we shall be able to receive every child applying, in the fall, and that all will be comfortably "housed" are especial matters for felicitation at this time.

Australian Appreciation

REFERRING to the last copy of the SILENT WORKER, received sent to Australia, our friend Williamson of Victoria says:—"It has been passed through so many hands that it has gotten very much tattered and torn," like the man "who married the maid who milked the cow that tossed the

dog," and I would like very much to have another copy, also a second copy of the one containing "The man of the Day in Australia," our copy of which is in the same sad condition. I desire these for binding and for use in our library, and shall be greatly pleased if you can spare them." It is gratifying indeed to know that our friends on the other side of the earth think so well of us.

First in the Field

It did not take the educator long to see the value of moving pictures in his work, and within the past year hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the preparation of films to be used in the class-rooms of schools and colleges. While there has been some little illustration, now and then, in the schools of our State, by means of these pictures, we think that we are the first to begin regular courses in which they shall play the most important part, and to the three already established we hope to add more as rapidly as arrangements are made.

The *Times-Advertiser* makes the following reference to our beginning:—

MOTION PICTURES TEACH THE DEAF

STATE SCHOOL IN THIS CITY FINDS THEM VALUABLE FOR EDUCATING ITS PUPILS.

When the motion pictures came into being the whole thought was to interest and amuse. Its possibilities were not dreamed of and it is only within the past year that teachers have come to realize the vast field that is open to it as an educational agent. Thousands of films are being prepared today in the various laboratories throughout the United States to be used in teaching history, geography, the various industries and the sciences, and it will be but a brief time now ere the moving picture machine will be installed as an indispensable adjunct in every school.

The School for the Deaf in this city has for some time been the possessor of one of these machines and has been doing some desultory work of an educational character with it, but not until now has it been able to complete arrangements for systematic teaching in the various branches.

For the present the instruction will be confined to history, geography and the industries, but as films become available the number of studies will be increased until it is hoped that it may be made to cover every branch taught in the school.

The first lecture on history will be on the "Early Discoveries in the United States;" the opening lecture on geography will be on the "Mother Country," and the initial lecture on an industrial subject will be upon shoe-making, one of the branches taught in the school.

The first lecture of the series will be this evening, at 7, and will be delivered by Mr. Walker, assisted by the storekeeper and electrician, Mr. Newcomb.

The films will be elaborate and expensive ones depicting the voyages and discoveries of Columbus. The lectures are being looked forward to with the keenest pleasure by the children.

The courses have been arranged by John P. Murray, chairman of the State Board of Education's committee on the school, and Mr. Walker, the superintendent, who have for months realized the great value of the moving-

picture as an educator, and who will spare no efforts to make the new means of instruction of the highest possible value.

The School for the Deaf is thus the first in the state to add instruction by means of the motion-picture to its regular curriculum.

Should be Catalogued

THERE is a wealth of material in the vaults of the Volta Bureau, bearing upon the various interests of the deaf, not equalled anywhere else in the world. The trouble is, at present, that it is not available owing to the fact that there is no catalogue and index of it that will enable us to put our hands on the facts we need. When there is such a catalogue, and there doubtless will be one at an early day, the material will become available to the deaf throughout the world, and its fullest value will be attained.

Anent Signs

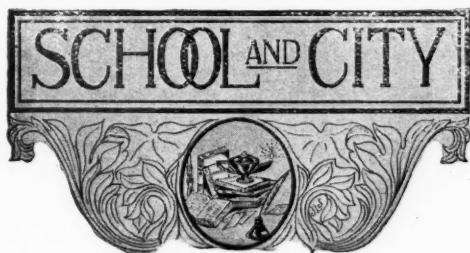
RECENT occurrences, one in St. Louis where a deaf man was killed, and another in Brooklyn where a deaf man is now lying at the point of death, teach us that the deaf cannot be too careful in their manner of using signs to strangers. The St. Louis man was interceding to save a deaf friend from arrest, was misunderstood and was beaten to death by a policeman, the Brooklyn man was selling illustrated postal cards, had distributed some to a party of gentlemen around a table, and was thought by one of them to be guying him. As a result he was shot through the head and his death is thought to be but a matter of a few days.

The extreme vigor and forcefulness with which signs are used, frequently leave room for such misinterpretations and the deaf man or woman who uses gesture cannot be too careful in the presence of strangers and in truth, at all times. If signs are used, the fewer and the more refined they are, the better. The cases in point are, indeed, the strongest kinds of arguments in favor of speech or writing and against the use of signs altogether, under the circumstances.

THE bill now before the legislature of California prohibiting a deaf man from running an automobile might not work much hardship in that state, but it would affect quite a few in New Jersey.

ONE of the hopeful "signs of the times" in Cuba is the circumstance that the education of the deaf is now advancing by leaps and bounds and that the Pearl of the Antilles already has two good schools for their uplift.

A WRITER of insurance, Mr. Albert Berg, of Indianapolis; a veterinary surgeon, Mr. F. R. Derrick, of Vallejo, and a cattle-king, Mr. Griffin, of Arizona, have been added to the long list of successful deaf men, engaged in occupations rather out of the ordinary and it will not be long ere there will be no fields of human endeavor without its successful deaf worker.



March winds.

The days are noticeably longer.

The winter went out like a lion.

The earliest Easter for many years.

There is warmth in the sunshine already.

In less than a month we'll be over the line.

A number of our household are observing lent.

Lily Hamilton was a welcome visitor last week.

Mary Keeley and Clara Wallace are our school babies."

We have two more pairs of brothers awaiting admission.

Our Mother Country views on Saturday night, were fine.

One of the little nine-year-olds is already looking for a job.

There will be a confirmation service at Trinity on the 6th.

A big apple awaits the pupil who will first point out the robin.

We all breathe more freely now that the examinations are over.

Some of the boys are already affected with the base-ball fever.

Andrew Dziak is said to be doing well at the Greenwood Pottery.

Charles Quigley stopped over Sunday with us, much to our pleasure.

The mild weather permitted of out-of-doors games pretty much all winter.

The Simila reel was one of the finest geographical reels we have ever seen.

Clara Wallace was away three days last week, at the obsequies of her father.

A letter from May Hanlon advises us that her father died on the 24th of January.

The stone coping at the base of the third floor is now going on our new building.

We shall probably increase our number of pupils at least twenty per cent in the fall.

There promises to be an unusual number of parents visiting here on Good Friday.

The study and reading room for the boys in the new building is going to be a beauty.

Mamie Gessner does not approve the course pursued by the London suffragettes.

Charles Dobbins thinks the *American Boy* one of most interesting of the magazines.

The most interesting growing thing on our grounds, at present, is the new wing.

Paul Reed Tarbutton got 94 in his examinations. He was quite proud of his success.

A ten-page letter from his sister Cora made George Brede's heart glad on the 15th.

The ball given by the New Jersey Society, in Newark, seems to have been a grand success.

We are all praying for the time when we shall have a bountiful supply of good pure water.

John Garland had the distinction of shaking hands with President Wilson recently in Jersey City.

New sets of dominoes and checkers have been added to the games in the boys' sitting room.

Mr. Eldon took part in the Washington Birthday entertainment at the Country club on Saturday.

Miss Vail has returned from her tour of observation and has much that is new and interesting to tell.

We are all wondering how they got the pictures of the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria for the Columbus films.

Joseph Higgins is already a good photo-engraver, and, in a little while, will be able to hold his own anywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray spent Saturday afternoon with us and made a thorough examination of every department.

Frank Hoppaugh says that he is trying with all his might, but that he finds it difficult to be polite at all times.

The girl monitors and fifteen invited guests attended the entertainment at "The Trent" on Thursday evening.

Many a nickel from the slender store of our children goes to help fill the coffers of the moving picture magnates.

The girls have asked for an occasional hour's roller-skating in the gym., a request that probably will be granted.

A solitary patient with a slight cold, in our infirmary, testifies to the excellent degree of health maintained by the children.

The boys who learned to swim at the Y. M. C. A. last year are longing for an opportunity to practice the art.

Hans Hansen and Lorriane Pease, in addition to their success in their trades are developing into fine speech pupils.

The recent strikes in our city have given rise to a great many discussions among our youngsters as to the rights of labor.

We are promised the Douglas film illustrating the manufacture of a shoe, for our first industrial motion-picture lecture.

Everybody is wondering whether we are going to get that coveted trip to Philadelphia this spring. My, but we do want to go!

We have a fine "prize fund" accumulated for use in rewarding children who have attained excellence in any branch, during the term.

Ruth Ramshaw says she has a sore arm, but scouts the idea of its being rheumatism. She says she is too young to have rheumatism.

Oreste Palmieri says that if he were as strong as Samson he would go down and conquer Mexico and add it to the United States.

A number of our children went down to see the suffragette "hikers." They returned saying that they looked just like other women.

One of our derricks fell last Wednesday and was completely splintered. It has been repaired, already, however, and is "on the job again."

George Brede takes an especial interest in the job work of the printing department, and is the best job compositor we have at present.

The coming of Spring is being heralded with joy by all, and balls, tennis rackets, croquet sets, marbles and the like, are all being polished up for use.

Agnes Murphy from Plainfield is our last arrival. She is a bright little girl who already uses language well, and her success in her studies is assured.

Jemima Smith is greatly interested in the Woman's Suffrage Bill that is now before the legislature, and she expects to be able to vote when she is twenty-one.

Dawes Sutton says that the boys who attended the Trenton-Reading game and the girls who attended the Trent entertainment all had an "enthusiastic" time.

The house of Clara Van Sickle's uncle and aunt was entered by burglars, last Sunday evening while they were at church, and quite a lot of valuable articles were stolen.

Our new booklet is under way and is going to be a beauty. Its principal features will be a prospectus, our annual report, and our new course of study, all nicely illustrated.

The flag-staff on the Industrial Department is really a better place for our flag than our old flag-pole out front used to be, and George Morris, Esq., sees that old glory is always there.

Martha Iverson and Annie Uhouse have gotten very well acquainted, but, while they want to talk ever so badly, they are unable, as yet, to carry on much of a conversation.

Quite a few of our boys and girls have gotten the idea that they would like to take up farming. They may find the farm one of those things to which "distance lends enchantment."

Hazel Gunderman took a trip to the hospital on Mr. Walker's shoulder Friday evening, with a slight ear-ache, but returned early Saturday morning with the cheering information that it was "all done."

HONOR ROLL

Hattie Alexander.
Alice Battersby.
Walter Battersby.
Edmund Bayer.
Alphonse Barbarulo.
Louise Beck.
Joe Buccino.
Jessie Casterline.
Pasquale Dercola.
Charles Dobbins.
James Dunning.
Charles Durling.
Ada Ernst.
William Felts.
Mamie Gessner.
Arthur Greene.
Pearla Harris.
Otis Harrison.
Sarah Hartman.
Joseph Higgins.
Gottfried Kreutler.

Anna Klepper.
Lillian Leaming.
May Lotz.
John MacNee.
Randall McClelland.
Katie McKeon.
Cathryn Melone.
Mary Murphy.
Henry Nightingale.
Oreste Palmieri.
Frances Phalon.
Ruth Ramshaw.
Margaret Renton.
Elias Scudder.
Alfred Shaw.
Goldie Sheppard.
Dawes Sutton.
Paul Tarbutton.
Catherine Tierney.
Esther Woelper.



By Mrs. E. Florence Long, Council Bluffs, Ia.

"THE WORD"

*Oh, a word is a gem, or a stone or a song,
Or a frame, or a two-edged sword,
Or a rose in bloom, or a sweet perfume,
Or a drop of gall, is a word.*

*You may choose your word like a cannoisseur,
And polish it up with art,
But the word that sways, and stirs, and stays,
Is the word that comes from the heart.*

*You may work on your word a thousand weeks,
But it will not glow like one
That all unsought, leaps forth while hot,
When the fountains of feeling run.*

*You may hammer away on the anvil of thought,
And fashion your word with care,
But unless you are stirred to the depths that word
Shall die on the empty air.*

*For the word that comes from the brain alone,
Alone to the brain will speed,
But the word from the soul finds a broader goal,
And that is the word men need.*

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

TO the pure oralists words are apparently too often only sounds to be uttered and nothing more. To the deaf signs are more than signs and are the "word from the soul" which find a broader goal. Accordingly my hobby is that signs will in time become the Volapuk of the whole world. Already such an idea is beginning to form in the most unexpected places. Not long since Dr. E. M. Gallaudet received a letter from Mr. Samuel H. Shank, the American consul in Fiume, Hungary, making inquiries about the sign-language of the deaf and whether there was not some book about it. Mr. Shank wrote that he had been in the consular service some years and saw the need of an universal language. Therefore as he understood that the sign-language represented ideas and not words he concluded that if all nations had the same signs it would be a simple thing for all people to communicate even tho they had different names for the same idea.

His idea was that with a codification of signs by different countries the hearing children could learn them in school also and thus be able to communicate with people of any language or nationality. He thought this would tend to facilitate travel and international commerce as a simple universal language.

In reply Dr. Gallaudet sent one of Mr. J. S. Long's Manual of Signs to the earnest seeker after a universal language.

Following close after this beginning in faraway Hungary comes another from Los Angeles, California, whose idea bids fair to grow and spread thru-out the Public Schools. Miss Bessie Reaves, a teacher in the one of the Los Angeles Public Schools, is the daughter of deaf parents and accordingly thoroughly understands the utility of the sign-language. So when the crowded and noisy city school room taxed the nerves of herself and pupils she began using the sign-language in carrying on the work of the school room.

To Miss Reaves's surprise she found it was a remarkable means of arousing and sustaining the in-

interest of her pupils in their lessons, and also proved an unusually effective method of training them in habits of alertness and observation.

She found that giving a command in signs to a child without disturbing the other pupils was a decided relief. The children themselves quickly and unconsciously picked up the signs from Miss Reaves like ducks taking to water, tho they could all hear and speech was their "mother tongue."

This proves that the sign-language is highly developed pantomime and appeals to the children's dramatic instinct and their imagination. Miss Reaves found that the simple signs to add or subtract, multiply or divide in the arithmetic lessons helped a bewildered child more quickly than an explanation by speech. She also found that signs for dates in history an invaluable aid as being easier to remember than written numbers. Then in reading the gestures made the meaning clearer and poetry was given an added rhythmic grace also. Besides, in writing, drawing and calisthenics it was another tremendous aid and eliminated all the noises and confusion of spoken orders.

In every way the use of signs helped do away with all difficulties experienced in the city public schools with teachers having pupils of many nationalities for it proved a veritable Volapuk.

Miss Reaves's plan of using the Sign Language in her school was well described by a reporter of a Los Angeles city paper, which also asserted that the Board of Education in New York city is seriously considering the advantages of the method for use in the schools there on account of the terrible noise of the streets making school room work difficult.

Recently a hearing lady living in Brooklyn wrote to Mr. J. S. Long that she was in search of a book from which she could learn the "finger language." She had a sister quite deaf, or rather hard of hearing, she said, to whom she could speak in a high voice without trouble at home, where loud talking made no matter. But when travelling it was different. So they both wanted to learn "to talk on their fingers" and be able to talk quietly that way when travelling or when on the streets.



F. W. MURRAY.

Two years ago F. W. Murray, tiring of ranch life, purchased a shoe repairing establishment in Hugo, Colorado, and claims to be making good money. He says deaf people can make money in the West at the business, if managed right. His rent costs him \$12 per month, while his income varies from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per week. He has a claim of 160 acres (prairie land) ten miles east of the town and has proved it. He broke 35 acres and raised some crops which yielded pretty well for dry farming. Mr. Murray is a member of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and seems proud of it.

The Washington State School has just completed a \$30,000 dormitory and a \$10,000 industrial building, besides having made a number of minor improvements in the way of cement walks, sewer system, etc. The printer man, too, has been keeping pace with the general progress of the School, and the *Washingtonian* comes out in a new and very becoming dress. We rejoice with our friends in their prosperity.—*Va. Guide.*



By James S. Reider, 1538 N. Dover St.



THE first annual ball of Philadelphia Division No. 30, N. F. S. D., at the North Broad Street Drawing Rooms on Friday evening, January 31st, 1913, was not only a success, both socially and financially, but a pleasing surprise in other ways. Frankly, in point of attendance, it was not much to boast of when compared to the size of the balls of our New York brethren; but then the success of this ball is a greater surprise and demonstrates that a ball may be made successful by good management, independent of size, and the smallest ball in which there is no overcrowding may be no less enjoyable. Again, it had been so long (over twenty years) since the Philadelphia deaf attempted a like function and failed to make a success of it that it was thought extremely difficult and risky to try to arouse them from the influences of the sweet and quiet Quaker spirit with which they seemed so well contented through all those years. But it has been shown by this ball that all that was needed to bring about a change of condition here was a courageous spirit and intelligent move. Well, you say. And now, if you will look over the personnel of the committee which has brought this change of condition to Philadelphia, you will be surprised to find that nearly the entire credit for it is due to our orally taught deaf. And again, if you had attended this ball and seen just who were there you could have been still more surprised to see that the oral graduates were the major part there. They were the best dancers and the real life of the ball. These remarks will show what we mean of stating above that the ball was a surprise in "other ways."

The newspapers of the city gave the ball flattering notices which seemed as amusing to us as the novelty of the function appeared to them.

It is likely now that the ball will be an annual feature with the Philadelphia deaf it is with those of other large cities.

The following was reported in the papers on February 14th, 1913. Mr. Pool is an Englishman and the same person who carved the beautiful bishop chair in All Souls' Church for the Deaf and the one presented to St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York, by the Philadelphia deaf. He also carved the beautiful circular pannels in the one hundred dollar altar of All Souls' Church.

COLLINSWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—The unveiling of an ornamental carved tablet this evening in the Oaklyn Public School brought together a large crowd. A musical and literary program was rendered by the students.

The tablet was carved from an oak plank and measures 8x2 feet. The work was done and donated to the school by C. J. Pool, of 610 Newton avenue, Oaklyn, who is deaf and dumb. This quotation is carved on the tablet: "Beneath the rule of man being entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword."

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

We all come to realize the truth of the above saying at one time or more in our life and we have an instance to tell now. January the twenty-fourth was two days past the anniversary of our birth and not the least thought of it lingered with us then. After supper, as was our wont, we sought the calm of

our cozy little library upstairs to converse, joke and enjoy the evening with two frequent callers. About eight o'clock our daughter presented the card of a reverend caller, an entire stranger to us. After gazing at it for a few moments and wondering what could be the object of this visitor, we straightened up, and, equipped with an extra pad and pencil, went downstairs to meet our visitor. It proved to be our own Pastor, and, while handshaking with him, a large company of friends suddenly filed into the room and surrounded us. It then became evident that we had been cornered and there was nothing to do but to submit to a round of felicitous congratulations. Then followed the presentation of a handsome two-drawer index-card cabinet with a complete outfit, and also a sum of money to use for a special purpose, as expressed. Amidst this sudden bliss and unpreparedness and giving of gifts we felt lost for a while, and could but feebly express our thanks to our friends. Our little home was then in complete possession by them, and a most pleasant evening was passed, with an intermission for refreshments. Mrs. C. O. Dantzer confessed to be the author of the above plot and her accomplices were the Rev. Mr. Dantzer, Mrs. M. J. Syle, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Partington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breen, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fotescue, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stevens, Mrs. Reider and daughter, Sarah, Mrs. M. Mengel and daughter, Priscilla, Miss Louisa W. Geiger, Mrs. Nancy Moore, Mrs. Mabel Wilson, Misses Mae E. Stemple, Alice E. Donohue, Gertrude Parker, Susie McKinney, and Messrs. Wm. McKinney, John A. Roach, Alex. McGhee, R. E. Underwood, Henry J. Haight and J. A. McIlvaine, Jr.

The following clipping from the *North American*, one of Philadelphia's most popular newspapers, on January 22nd, last, is rather a good account of one of our little recent events, so we present it entire:

"Thirty-six deaf-mutes last night sat down to a good fellowship dinner given by the Men's Club of the All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Franklin near Green street, in the dining room of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

There were toasts and set speeches on the program and the oratory of the deaf and dumb language was wonderfully expressed by the speakers, who held their audience in rapt attention with their signs.

Many of those present were both deaf and dumb, while a few were only deaf. The attention given by the orators, who expressed themselves entirely in signs, would have highly pleased a political spell-binder. The oratory of John P. Walker, superintendent of the New Jersey State Institution for the Deaf, at Trenton, rose to the dramatic in its intensity. His audience fairly hung on his words, expressed in the sign-language, and the applause was spontaneous.

Superintendent Walker praised the club members for their self-support and their noble work in maintaining out of their own funds the Home for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Doylestown. He was followed by T. Broom Belfield, a manufacturer interested in the deaf and dumb, and who recently contributed \$25,000 to All Souls' Church for the building of a new church at Sixteenth street and Allegheny avenue. Mr. Belfield's words were translated by Mr. Walker.

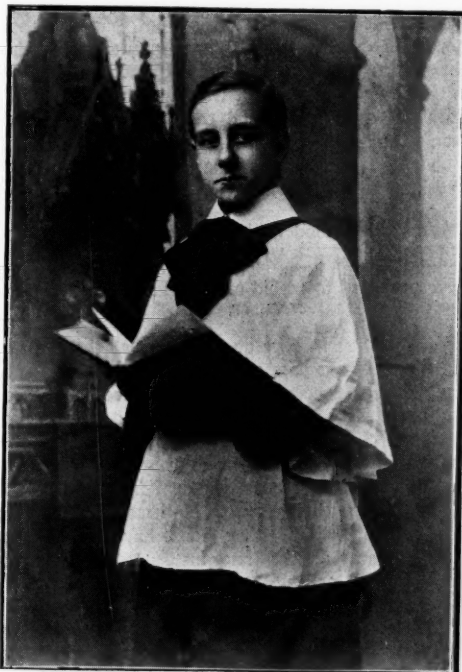
The Rev. Louis C. Washburn, pastor of the Old Christ Church; A. Clarence Manning and John A. McIlvaine, both instructors in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, spoke generally on the need for the deaf to be self-supporting and show their value to the world. James S. Reider, president of the club, whose popularity with his club members was shown by enthusiastic applause, spoke of the work of the club and its interesting development. The Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, pastor of the All Souls' Church, was toastmaster."

This event was certainly a most enjoyable one. A neat little menu booklet with a half-tone cut of the interior of All Souls' Church on the cover made a beautiful souvenir of the occasion. It was gotten up and printed by Mr. Charles M. Pennell, who was also the Chairman of the Dinner Committee, having as associates Mr. A. S. McGhee and Mr. Daniel Paul. The following menu was served:

Oyster Cocktail	
Celery	Stuffed Olives
Tomato Bouillon	
Fried Halibut	Tomato Sauce
Roast Duckling	Apple Sauce
Potato Balls	Asparagus
Lettuce Hearts	French Dressing
Ice Cream	
Rolls	Coffee
After Dinner Mints	

Last year the Club was favored by the presence at its dinner of Bishop Suffragan Garland, but this year both Bishops were engaged on the night of the banquet. The full list of those who attended this dinner, the fourth of the Club, is given below:—

Rev. C. O. Dantzer, Rev. L. C. Washburn, D.D., T. Broom Belfield, John P. Walker, A. C. Manning, James S. Reider, Geo. T. Sanders, R. I. Boileau,



JOHN A. BRUTSCHE,

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brutsche, of Camden. He is a member of the choir of St. Paul's Church.

J. A. Roach, Wm. McKinney, Henry J. Haight, Charles M. Pennell, Alexander S. McGhee, Daniel Paul, Patrick O'Brien, Joseph Brutsche, Laib Hamburg, Edward Bellows, James McClintock, Jerome T. Ellwell, O. E. Holmes, Elmer E. Scott, William H. Poole, Thomas Wallwork, J. A. McIlvaine, Edward Metzel, Levi Cooper, W. H. Lipsett, James T. Young, Milton Haines, Otto Herold.

In our long time as correspondent for deaf papers we yearly had occasion to report the officers of different societies and clubs, all having the same number of offices; to wit: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Sergeant-at-Arms. But, since the advent of the N. F. S. D. in Philadelphia, we seem to have struck a snag; at least, in reporting the offices and officers, we have always unconsciously skipped the Director. Some apology seems due now to that dignified official and brother, so, by way of correcting ourself, we beg to name Mr. Robert E. Underwood as the present Director of the local Division, No. 30. The much abused type-slinger is hereby fully exonerated.

An "Orange Social" was one of the newest entertainments tried out by the Philadelphia Local Branch, P. S. A. D., on Saturday evening, 8th of February. The platform in All Souls' Hall was decorated so as to appear like an orange arbor. The evergreens used

to decorate the Church during the Christmas season served as orange leaves and stuffed balls covered with yellow tissue paper, with which the greens were thickly dotted, gave the whole a realistic appearance. Everybody present were invited to pluck an orange and to look for a small piece of paper which entitled the finder to either the first, second or third prize. All the prizes were won and the winners were presented with the genuine fruit—oranges while the rest about seventy-five in number, were "stung." Other games were played in each of which oranges were given as prizes, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

The foundation walls of the new All Souls' Church and Parish House seems completed, and, if the weather continues as favorable as it has been for some time past, the shells of the buildings may rise up rapidly, that is, if the building material will be on hand in time.

The Lenten season is here and services are held every Wednesday evening at All Souls' Church. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Dantzer, seems to take pains to make these services as interesting and helpful as possible by giving illustrated addresses. While the attendance at each service is fairly good, there is room for many more. Why not join the good company?

One of the best stereopticon exhibitions we have seen in a long time was that given on February 15, at All Souls' Hall, under the auspices of the Pastoral Aid Society. The pictures comprised one hundred beautiful colored views, of the Yellowstone National Park, owned and loaned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are more beautiful than words can depict, but much additional interest was given them by a short description of each view by Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., who has visited the Park. The Rev. Mr. Dantzer stood behind the lantern, as he has done on many other occasions, to entertain us.

By invitation, Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., delivered a lecture before the Berks County Local Branch, P. S. A. D., on February 8th, last.

Mrs. William Salter, probably suffered a stroke of paralysis in the early part of February but, at last accounts, seems to be recovering. We understand that both she and her husband are graduates of the New Jersey School. They seem to be one of the happiest and most prosperous couples here.



MRS. O. H. REGENSBURG AND DAUGHTER
IN THE YARD OF THEIR HOME AT HOLLYWOOD,
LOS ANGELES.



By Jay Cooke Howard, Duluth, Minn.

IN writing of our stop-over in Pittsburgh we omitted to mention the ladies. Just how it happened we do not know, but it is possible that it is a case where the most important thing sometimes slip a fellow's mind. We remarked that there were a manly lot of men in Pittsburgh and it stands to reason there are a lot of fine women there. We are naturally bashful and when introduced to a whole room full of charming femininity we are too flabbergasted to remember all the names of those we are presented to. We do remember having met Miss Toomey, whom we danced with at Gallaudet in 1898 when we dropped in just in time to take over Asa Stutman's card and relieve his broken toe. We also met Miss Boyd and saw her recite some real poetry in a manner that we truly appreciated. Instead of doing calisthenics and the serpentina dance with a suggestion of Salome and the smoke from a cigarette with about as much sense to it as the smoke, she gave us the "sentiment" of the poetry in a manner in which it could be comprehended, and brought out the real poetry in the poem and did not substitute a few poetic motions for it. We could go across the street to see that young lady sing some more.

Along with the ladies we failed to mention Mr. Leitner who is a lay reader for the Pittsburgh district. We knew him away back in 1889 when he was one of the finest and most graceful athlete the college ever had. He has not changed with the years. Time has passed him by and he is the same gay bachelor boy as of yore. You take our word for it, Pittsburgh is worth visiting.

It is not exactly the province of the Exchange Department to rattle along this way, but possibly we will be permitted to insert a little original matter once in a while. Down in New Orleans we were being shown through the French Quarter by our good friend Mr. Max Kestner. We were passing a rather dilapidated old building with a disreputable looking bar for the corner attraction when Kestner stopped and said, "This is the famous Madam Begue's Cafe," which same was Greek and Sioux to us. He explained that it was a famous old French Cafe, hundreds of years old and that when Mr. Frankenheim was in New Orleans he wanted to get a feed an exploration expedition. Around in the rear, after something it must be good so we went on there. We figured that if Mr. Frankenheim were after stepping over the refuse barrels and other things, we found a stairway that led to the upper regions where we found the Cafe. They served but one meal a day and that is served at 11 A.M. and is a table d' hote affair at \$1.50 the plate. You are expected to be there promptly at 11 and take a seat at a long table that will accommodate about thirty people. Then the service begins. All the wine you want is served free and you eat and drink for two mortal hours and it is the best eats we ever stacked up against. They have registers there that date away back years and years and would indicate that the great of all lands had climbed these same old stairs and stepped over these same barrels of refuse to be served by the Madam. We can not tell you about that dinner, we are not capable of so great a literary and technical stunt, but we recommend that you go to New Orleans and eat one meal there and then leave. It will have been worth the trip. Remember and be at the table at 11 o'clock sharp and ready for business.

The education of the deaf has been brought to

such a high state of development that there seems to be nothing beyond their mental reach. Deaf men and women can now be found in all professional and industrial vocations from which they are not necessarily excluded by the lack of hearing, and socially they have passed from the skeleton closet to the drawing room.

My! but the *Virginia Guide* man is the real gentleman. New avenues are opening to the deaf in all directions. Mrs. Sylvia Balis has meandered down a new and charming by way. She has just had one of her little songs set to music and it has been published in the regulation sheet music style with her name done in yellow ink on the cover. It is none of your rag-time or love-sick stuff but real posies blossoming in the spring time. This is the first occasion on which we have seen Mrs. Balis sing. Heretofore she has made our friends the Oralists sing, buzz and hum.

Mr. Jenkins inquires through the *Messenger* why Uncle Sam should be willing to carry eleven pounds of beans and only four pounds of books through the mails. The idea suggests itself that beans are more nourishing, both bodily and intellectually, than the run of books now-a-days and your Uncle looks out for his children. But why ask questions? Why does not our good friend catch McGregor's Irishman's flea and give us the list of those shining lights among the deaf whom he asserted some time ago had been educated orally?

We read a good deal now-a-days about the new science of eugenics, which aims at getting the future population well born. To this end, some enthusiasts have proposed to forbid marriage and parenthood to the deaf.—*The Messenger*.

While about it, why do not some of these rattled wind-bags pass a law prohibiting marriage by and between species, such as they are themselves, and make the law retroactive for about one hundred years and thereby save this day and generation from those who would enact laws to make the dumb speak and other laws to prevent the deaf from having posterity to sing their praise. If these would-be law makers had their way they would have the deaf and nature at war all the time, instead of only part of the time as at present.

Each school for the deaf has some noticeable feature—particularly feature. The Mississippi School has many attractive features besides the very charming young lady teachers, but the feature of the school is the kitchen. It is said to be the finest kitchen in a public institution in the United States. It is in tile and marble and all of the appointments and utensils are of the finest. As we stepped into it one of the old mammy cooks was doing a break-down while she sang. We began to beat time, for such a kitchen is a joy forever. The funds for this kitchen were donated by a New York man and his name is engraved on a tablet of marble. We presume that Dr. Dobyns must have entertained this man at his table and he felt that such eats as the good Dr. and his wife preside over should come from the finest kitchen obtainable, or constructable, and came across with the donation forthwith. We do not blame him. While in Mississippi our culinary department felt like a nice wood tick that had taken nourishment from a nice pup for a week or more, we were that full. The dining-room has not yet attained the sumptuousness of the kitchen, but it is a beautiful high ceilinged room, neatly appointed, and each table is presided over by a teacher or two. Where it is possible, a lady teacher presides at one end while a gentleman teacher does the honors at the other, or have we got it mixed any way you get us. Mr. Rowse has a big round table in the center of the room. He does the honors to the high class girls, we mean the girls of the high class. We believe there are fourteen of them in the circle. Mr. Harris presides at another table, and if he glances down to the other end of the table we should think it would take a screw-driver to detach his eyes and get them back on his plate. The food in the South is some food. People down there know it, and they

know what it is for all hours of the day and night. If you are a little late getting to town, say, along toward twelve o'clock, midnight you need not fear that you will go supperless to bed. Some one should write an epic about the fried chicken, the French drip coffee and the beaten biscuit. We are going South again some day or bust. We will probably bust after we get there, but that is another story.

Federation News

BY DOUGLAS TILDEN, ACTING PRESIDENT A. F. D.

MR. A. L. KENT, Secretary of the Federation requested that the "Unity in Diversity" be adopted as the motto of the Federation, and it gives us pleasure to do so.

Federation and Union are quite the same thing, and union certainly stands for unity. We will try hard to live up to the exact meaning of the word and not make the mistake of somebody who noisily exclaimed: "In union is strength" and then elsewhere wrote: "The federation (union) idea won't do."

We will be glad to adopt as the Battle hymn of the Federation, the following poem published by the *Kansas Star*:

THE CHANT OF THE DEAF.

It is the Lamp the Oralists would steal away
Thou Gallaudetite, bearest on thy shoulder to-day.
Long it was hid
Under the ancient earth's great iron lid.
Until thou, Abbe, knelt down and wrenched the
locks away
And bore it hence,
Shaking into deaf-mutes' eyes its brilliance!
Look! Look! They gape amazed,
Blinded by its long rays
In which they see
Dead Intelligence come forth in flower-wreathed
festal train,
With interlacing hands chanting the joyous strain
Which the harshness of ages hath said could never
more be heard to our gain!
And thou, oh see, behind that Lamp.
That thou hast dug up from the dark and damp,
Thy visionary eyes are burning
With a glad yearning
To light the world with this heaven up-curling flame!
See! See! The finger-weaving chants begin!
The sparks they continue to fly!
Now piercing the blue sky.
Now falling on our bosoms like hot rain!
No, not in vain
Has lit thy lamp, Abbe. Oh, deaf-mute.
Down sink these sparks in our bosoms mute:
There smouldering to remain,
Until in one glorious federation they, too, shoot into
flame!

The San Francisco Exposition will soon be a beehive of industry, and one indication that the period of activity is at hand is the sending out of the usual exposition literature by the Bureau of Information, a sample of which is this:

CALL YOUR 1915 MEETING FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SOME FACTS FOR YOU

- (1) Low railroad and steamship rates in 1915; You'll never pay the transportation companies less for a visit to the Pacific Coast.
- (2) Existing low hotel rates in San Francisco will not be raised.
- (3) Special railroad rates to points of interest throughout California.
- (4) A program of international events during the entire Exposition period.
- (5) A cool coast summer climate with no rain; a Winter climate without snow, ice or blizzard.
- (6) The Exposition will open on February 20th, 1915. Here a week will give you a view of the World's progress that could not be obtained in a year of travel.
- (7) The world's congress and conventions of

1915 will be a most prominent feature of the Exposition. Yours should be one of the number.

(8) The Yosemite Valley, the big trees, the Grand Canyon, Southern California, the Lake Tahoe and Mount Shasta resorts, Yellowstone Park, the Redwood tree country, the coast resorts the Great Northwest—all yours for the coming.

(9) The two greatest Achievements of the century; San Francisco rebuilt and the Panama Canal completed.

(10) Many of your members are certain to come to San Francisco in 1915. Then why not plan for a great reunion by the Golden Gate during the Exposition year.

Why not plan for a Great Reunion by the Golden Gate?

Exactly so. In my capacity as president, I have already corresponded with the Exposition for the purpose, and it is with pleasure that I say that the reception was a cordial and enthusiastic one.

For different reasons, it seems that the deaf will be nearer the exposition than ever before. Chicago was a notable beginning; St. Louis made a memorable mark; San Francisco will surely be the zenith, that is, if we will make it so by burying our differences and uniting in one body.

The Bureau of Conventions of the Exposition which, by the way, showed a surprising familiarity with the deaf, seemed to indicate a preference for an International Congress. We had, in the first place, though only of a National Congress, as we felt that it would be largely a problem as to whether an international gathering could be a success, owing to the great distance, but we believe that we will accede to the implied wish of the exposition and change to an International Congress.

The plans of the exposition buildings are still being drawn, but Mr. Barr, the manager, informed me that the Festival Palace and Auditorium will both be placed at the disposal of the American deaf.

My present idea is that the first day be given over to the opening exercises in the gorgeous Festival Palace, the meeting to take place as an international Congress, after which, on the subsequent days, we do business as a National Congress in the new million-dollar Auditorium which is outside of the exposition grounds but under the management of the bureau.

Mr. Barr assured me that we will also have a special day to be known "by any such designation as might meet with your approval," and I have chosen the Abbe de l'Epee Day.

We would like to see a notable event take place in connection with that day, that is, the unveiling of a monument of the Abbe on the grounds. A sketch of the monument has already been made. Of course the monument will be in plaster like most of the sculptures of the exposition, and of course we cannot say that we would carry out our plans exactly as we say we would, but we will lay the matter before the authorities of the fair.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the great Congress of 1915 will also be a scene of gay times, the like of which is never seen before. For such events we are not at a loss, for there are the excursion on the bay which made the California Convention of Teachers of 1886 so memorable; the trip up the Mt. Tamalpais on the crookedest railroad in the world; a ride to Santa Cruz through a virgin redwood forest, the trees of which are larger in diameter than your parlor, and so on. The old Mexican custom of dispensing hospitality by means of the joys of the table, which California inherits and which the French deaf also understand so well, will be faithfully carried out wherever possible (however, a soft pedal on your too much wassailing).

Mr. Milligan, the new superintendent of the California Institution, also repeated his assurance that the deaf visitors will be received on a cordial but conservative basis.

Before I take leave of the subject, I desire to say that our International Congress of 1915 will also be an occasion for launching an INTERNATIONAL



BRONZ MEDAL AWARDED BY THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSIONER TO E. M. PRICE, LOS ANGELES.

The reverse side bears the following inscription around the border:

"Greater love hath no man than this: that a man lay down his life for his friends."

In the center is engraved:

"AWARDED TO
EDMUND M. PRICE
WHO SAVED
HAZEL OWENS
FROM BEING RUN OVER BY AN ELECTRIC CAR
SEAL GARDENS, CAL.
May 26, 1907."

FEDERATION, for the mutual intercourse and encouragement of the deaf societies of the World.

All of the above preparations are freely placed at the disposal of the Cleveland Convention.

We are indifferent as to who will be the next president as long as he runs on the Federation platform.

All of the leading deaf-mutes had at one or other time—"at the moments when we see clearly"—said that Federation is a good thing. It remains for us to put what we honestly feel at times, into honest action. It is common sense. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just hold up your hand for Federation at Cleveland and California will do the rest.

More of this subject in the next SILENT WORKER.

RESOLUTIONS BY STATES

Resolved, That we record our approval of the efforts being made to form a National Federation of the State Associations of the Deaf, and that the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes appoint two delegates to represent it at the Colorado Congress.—*N. Y. Convention, July 23rd, 1908.*

Resolved, That, recognizing the necessity of a closer relation between State Associations of the Deaf and the National Association, we pledge the Empire Association to give careful consideration to the subject when a suitable plan has been adopted for the Federation of the deaf.—*N. Y. Convention, 1900.*

"WHEREAS, We recognize the need of a more organized effort among the deaf in national affairs, and as past efforts for an organization having a large membership have failed, we deem it wise to give the federation plan recommended by the last convention of the National Association of the Deaf a fair trial, and the South Dakota Association does hereby endorse the federation and pledges its earnest support.—*S. D. Convention, July 20, 1911.*

Resolved, That we approve the Federation Plan as presented and adopted for consideration at the Colorado Springs Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.—*S. C. Convention, Sept. 28th, 1911.*

Resolved, That the Minnesota Association of the Deaf do hereby place itself on record as fully endorsing the proposition to form a National Federation of State Associations of the Deaf; but that in government such as that of the United States, composed of union of commonwealths, local organizations can exert the most influence in local affairs; and therefore, whatever plan of federation may be adopted it should be so designed as to preserve the integrity and identity of each State Association for the reason that the State Association can exert more influence upon legislation and other matters affecting the deaf within the State, than any organization controlled by outside influences.—*Minn. Convention, Sept. 4th, 1907.*

California's attitude in regard to federation is well-known. Iowa whose resolution is not at hand, also has gone on record in favor of federation of societies.

Minnesota Law Against Impostors

We have been asked repeatedly for a copy of the Minnesota Law against Impostors. Minnesota has a general vagrancy law and this law we had amended to include the following:

"A person engaged in practicing or attempting any trick or device to procure money or other thing of value, if such trick or device is made a public offense by any law of this State, or any person engaged in soliciting, procuring, attempting to solicit or procure money or other thing of value, by falsely pretending and representing himself to be blind, deaf, dumb, without arms or legs, or to be otherwise physically deficient or to be otherwise suffering from any physical defect or infirmity.

"Every such person shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or by a fine not exceeding \$100."

While we aimed to catch the "deaf impostor" we could not single out this particular class and make a law to cover the case. That would be class legislation so the blind, lame and other kinds of imposition were included.

If your state is not provided with some such law, get one passed at the first opportunity.

JAY COOKE HOWARD,
Chairman Impostor Committee.

Hymn in Sign-Language at Funeral of Mrs. T. P. Clarke.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 16. — (Special).—While the vested choir of St. Luke's Episcopal Church sang "Nearer My God to Thee," at the funeral of Mrs. Thomas P. Clarke, at the State School for the Deaf to-day, a chorus of six girls, Mrs. Clarke's own class, rendered the beautiful hymn in perfect rhythm in sign-language. The pallbearers, except one, were deaf, all instructors in the state institution.

The services were held at 2 o'clock, Rev. Ellsworth B. Collier, rector of St. Luke's Church, officiating. The vested choir chanted to service and also sang four hymns. A temporary altar was built on the rostrum and the chapel was banked with flowers.

As Mr. Collier preached the sermon, Professor George B. Lloyd, an instructor, translated the words into the sign-language. Then he gave a talk to the deaf children, all of whom loved and honored their departed teacher. A class of six little girls, whom Mrs. Clarke herself had taught the words and signs, rendered "Lead Kindly Light."

The pallbearers were: William Hunter, L. A. Divine, Alexander McDonald, John Moore, George B. Lloyd and Frederick Meagher.

From The Troy Letter Box

By CLARENCE A. BOXLEY

Mens thoughts are much according to their inclination, their discourse and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions.—Bacon.



THE natural hunger for such valuable information as may come in handy for further reference, I have read the able address on "Success for the Youthful Deaf" written by Jay Cooke Howard, in the January issue of the SILENT WORKER. It is simply immense not only for its rhetoric, but for its plentiful harvest of freshly coined facts which the lecturer has reaped through his own experience and observation in school and out.

A great deal of the address consisted in the emphasis of opinions on school methods which we, the deaf, in general share. Mr. Howard lays much stress upon the vital point that the line of argument, the spark of debate and the interchange of ideas are the most potent factors for improvement and progress on educational, vocational, moral, social, physical lines etc. He seems to be impartial on whatever method it may be best suited to the youthful pupil as long as it can be effective and utilized toward imparting practical knowledge; but, evidently, he would rather be a many sided man himself, so therefore he insists upon a combination of methods as the only available means of instruction.

Dr. Draper, head commissioner of the New York State Board of Education, says: "By a wider diversification of training the educational equilibrium is maintained." It must be taken for granted that the diversity of learning should be determined by the combination of methods best fitted to deaf children according to their mental capabilities. Can a pupil be taught by a private tutor as rapidly as another one in a class under a teacher or several teachers subject to rotation? It leaves much room for doubt as to the efficiency of personal instruction whether it may be done simply or collectively. The one may absorb the personality of his teacher alone, and eventually become a nonentity or rather a ready-made follower of his teacher's own ideals. The other, through daily association with the masses, may pick up an assortment of personalities of his own moulding. Undoubtedly it all depends upon environment. PERSONALITY is one of the most essential agents in modern education. The teacher has three great offices—first, to individualize; second, to liberate; third, to moralize or ethicize. I know a lot of school teachers who are men of learning, or to be more precise, mere walking text-books. There are educators of more or less intellectual magnitude, so every one of them has a speciality of his own on certain lines for which he is best fitted. As a matter of fact, a teacher who really knows an ordinary deaf-mute child in the early stages of his life is a *rara avis* in most schools for the Deaf today. Give us any son or daughter, whether he or she be either deaf or hearing, either born of deaf parents or brought up with deaf children. Such persons make the best educators for us. This is the absolute truth. But, unfortunately, the fact is there is a dearth of eligible teachers.

Dear readers, just perish the thought that you are deaf or otherwise, but remember that your soul, the life of some unknown Great Being, is *not* deaf to Him. When your soul flies Heavenward or elsewhere, you are practically dead and just as much silent as a tomb-stone and—worry no more. Yet you can thank your lucky stars that you are not born a gorilla. As Cervantes is quoted as saying: "Every man is as Heaven made him, and sometimes a great deal worse." Take good care of your soul while you live here on earth. Have a soul ambitious for work. Love your work—the kind of work essential to your personal success. Have the spirit of duty in whatever undertaking you may do. All the senses are more or less dependent upon the

existence of the soul. Consider what particular benefits the soul may receive through the sense of seeing. Remember how Huber spent his days in total blindness, yet he made such wonderful discoveries in the insect life as to astonish the entomologists of all ages. Think over how wonderfully the deaf-blind Helen Keller has performed feats that put to shame those blessed with vision and hearing. The soul is the most important asset of a human being. Yes, it is worth the while to give much attention to its culture and development. The development of the soul is the paramount work of Christianity. Moral training is a powerful factor in restraining deaf children from crime. It develops a capacity for heaven by obedience to Christ's commandments as well as it does a capacity for law abiding citizenship by obedience to the laws of our government. Carlyle says: "Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you." 'Tis for you to commit to memory the following lines:

For the man who wins is the man who works,
What neither labor nor trouble shirks,
Who uses his hands his head, his eyes:
The man who wins is the man who tries.
—Charles R. Barrett.

❖ ❖

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt says: "All should cultivate the habit of gaiety, but should not worry. A gay disposition is half the happiness of life. Her advice is herewith given:—

If I were to become suddenly blind I would take infinite delight in listening to music and in hearing lectures. I feel that I should still be happy.

If I were to become deaf I should be overjoyed to escape the stupid conversation that buzzes around a drawing room and the vulgar flatteries of sycophants and thanks to my imagination I would still be hearing sweet music.

❖ ❖

There is a growing sentiment that Mr. Howard of Duluth, "a place of untold delights, a terrestrial paradise," should make a delightful president of the N. A. D. this year in case Mr. Hanson declines a re-nomination. How is Howard? Let us feel swimmingly toward him. Mark my words, I won't stand for any body who dares say "How are D—s?" but shall vote for the man of the hour, Jay Cooke Howard. Ho! Howard, the only "white hope."

❖ ❖

Who put the gall in Gallaudet? Well it's there. We wonder how many graduates of that college have aquired a lot of gall with which to battle with the world? We wonder if the students aren't gall-ant enough to their fair co-eds these high cost of living days? Poor candy business *via* Parcels post we learn by wireless. How many parcels post-graduates there will be this year?

❖ ❖

TO ALL MANKIND.

There are aches and pains for the best of us here,
And we puzzle sometimes why the dickens
We were born at all
With wormwood and gall
That won't go to bed with the chickens.

❖ ❖

Thos. A. Edison has perfected a new combination talking and moving-picture film, called the Kinetophone. But there has been no invention yet made by which the deaf can communicate with the other deaf by *wire* at any considerable distance in such an ordinary way as the hearing uses the telephone.

❖ ❖

We see Mrs. Muir of Australia has just started an International Correspondence Club. Good idea! Why not form a Inter-continental Marriage club and disprove Prof. Bell's theory on eugenics?

❖ ❖

Let us cleave to Cleveland for the convention next August 1913. Hire a hall for Howard and his "heelers."

Always be at some work, love nature, exercise in open air, be faithful to friends, and wish no evil to enemies.—Thomas Jefferson.

National Association of The Deaf.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION

Aug. 20—27, 1913.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO, NOV. 29, 1913.

I move that the Tenth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf be held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, from Aug. 20th to 27th, 1913, Wednesday to Wednesday inclusive.

B. R. ALLABOUGH,
Member Ex. Com.

Seconded by J. O. Reichle, Member Ex. Com.
On the above motion my vote is _____

Member Ex. Com.

To be mailed Jan. 1, 1913.

MR. OLOF HANSON, Pres. N. A. D.:—I hereby withdraw my motion as to the date of the next convention in favor of Mr. Allabough's for dates Aug. 20 to 27.
JOHN O. REICHLER.

PORTLAND, ORE. Dec. 20, 1912.

Mr. Allabough's motion being the only one before the Ex. Committee, to vote on it was as follows:

Yeas: Fox, Freeman, Drake, Roberts, Reichle, Gibson, Rothert, Allabough.

Noes: None.

Mr. Allabough's motion is adopted.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The Proceedings of the Colorado Convention may be obtained by members of the Association upon sending 15 cents to Mrs. O. H. Regensburg, Box 23, Los Angeles, Cal. To non members the price is 75 cents to be sent to same address.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Jay C. Howard, Chairman, Arthur L. Roberts, and Olof Hanson are hereby appointed a Committee on Laws. The purpose of this committee is to consider and recommend to the next Convention amendments and changes in the laws of the Association.

THE NEBRASKA FIGHT.

The Nebraska fight is in full swing.

Preliminary skirmishes have appeared in Nebraska dailies.

Mr. Axling has a petition signed by two thousand deaf ready for presentation to the Legislature.

Lyman M. Hunt has gone to Lincoln to direct the fight in person.

A twelve-page pamphlet entitled "Methods of Educating the Deaf and Opinions about the Sign Language by Educators of the Deaf, by Orally Educated Deaf, and Others Competent to Speak on the Subject," has been issued and is being distributed. It is issued as Circular of Information No. 9.

Circular No. 10, entitled "Opinions about the Nebraska Law," is just off the press, and being distributed.

Bills to repeal or amend the present law have been prepared and placed in the hands of members of the Legislature.

The N. A. D. will put up the best fight it can with the means at its disposal.

The oralists have a strong lobby at Lincoln.

Last time they fought in the dark; this time they will have to fight in the open.

It will be a fair fight; no quarts asked; none given.

NEW USE FOR MOVIES

Those schools for the deaf that possess motion picture outfits, might use them with advantage to take the place of the usual morning chapel talk. This would help greatly in those schools not blessed with an over supply of men teachers, who usually have to give the chapel talks. One good film pointing a moral would be more effective, probably, than all the year's chapel talks combined. In some eastern cities, films are being used in hearing schools to teach manners and morals. A series of films suitable for this purpose would not be difficult to obtain, and the rental would be nominal. A morning chapel film is an innovation we consider worthy of trial.—Kansas Star.

CLIPPINGS

BY J. L. JOHNSON

The reason that the first school was named "The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb" was that it was thought at that time that one school would be enough for all the deaf in this country.

The first Montessori School in this part of the United States has been opened at Torresdale, Pa. in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Saints. It is conducted by Mrs. J. Scott Anderson, formerly a teacher of the deaf.

PICTURES TALK AND PERFORM; ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Thomas A. Edison proved here this afternoon that talking motion pictures are at last a reality. Seven reels were exhibited including grand opera, lectures, comedy, etc. Arrangements have been completed to place four of the machines in New York vaudeville theatres.—*Ex.*

The Minnesota School, we learn from *The Companion*, has bought a moving-picture machine for the entertainment and instruction of its pupils. We understand too that the Oklahoma Institution has just invested in a projector like ours, a Reflectoscope. This makes something like ten schools which to our certain knowledge possess this valuable addition to their educational equipment. They are Iowa, Fanwood, Color do, Texas, Montana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Utah, and now Minnesota and Oklahoma. Pretty soon there will be enough of us to form that "institution circuit."—*Mississippi Voice*.

It is a curious fact that in a noisy environment the partially deaf can hear very much better than those with normal hearing, for the reason that the automatic dampening action provided by nature for preserving the ear from dangerously loud sounds does not take place in the case of those who are partially deaf. Hence the latter person is more adapted to civilized environments than those of normal hearing, as their sensibilities are no longer useful to avoid danger, as was the case with primal man. The inability to hear the multitude of noises surrounding one is apt to preserve the nerves, and tends to promote a calmness of mind that would otherwise be impossible.—*Thomas A. Edison*.

The Samuel B. Boyd Girls' Working Society of the Tennessee School for the Deaf has undertaken the work of financing the building of a patient's cottage at the East Tennessee Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The cost will be somewhere between \$250 and \$500. This society consists of the larger girls of the Tennessee School for the Deaf and was organized as a memorial to the late Samuel B. Boyd, a former trustee of that school. It has as its object missionary work, home and foreign, particularly to render aid to deaf mutes and each year since its organization, a surprisingly large amount of money has been earned by the members of the society and given to the cause of missions. Last year, \$200 was sent to the Deaf School of China. The method of raising the money is principally from the sale of fancy work which the girls of the society make themselves. The society meets once each week. A society modeled something after this manner would be a good thing for every school and be an added interest in the life of its members.—*The Missouri Record*.

Deafness an Asset.

Edison has always been a celebrity of especial interest to aurists, and many have called upon him firm in the belief that they could restore his hearing. One visited the Orange laboratory and after explaining a method which he declared would bring about a speedy cure, begged the inventor to submit himself to treatment. Edison, however, declined, and being asked for a reason, said, "I am afraid you might succeed." And then, with his humorous smile, he added, "Supposing you did? Think of the lot of stuff I'd have to listen to that I don't want to hear! To be a little deaf has its advantages, and on the whole I prefer to let well enough alone."—*Life of Edison*.

Knowledge of Good English Necessary

Some people who figure well estimate that five hundred thousand new people master the English language every year—people who have hitherto spoken some other tongue. At this rate every fifty years will add twenty-five million to the English-speaking races. Speaking of the English language to a class of students, William Howard Taft said:

"It would seem to me one of your most important duties that you learn to write and speak your own tongue well.

"Knowledge of French, German and Spanish is valuable, but not so essential as to be able to speak English with beauty and force. The English tongue is penetrating to every part of the globe. Whatever criticisms may be made of it, it appears to fit the needs of the world the best of all languages.

"It may well be expected that it eventually will become a universal tongue. "No student can consider his work at all well done if he is faulty in the use of his own language. He should master the secrets of the tongue of Shakespeare, Bacon, Addison and Thackeray. When he can truly say he comprehends the true use of English he may then pass to other fields."—*The Mount Airy World*.

Object to "Dumb" and "Mutes"

One of the resolutions passed by the American Association to promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was one urging schools for the Deaf to eliminate the words "dumb" and "mutes" from their corporate titles. According to the preamble in the resolution there are twenty-six schools that still retain one of or both of words. So far as we are concerned, we are in the "School for the Deaf" class.

In offering the reasons for objecting to the words, the preamble says: 1. The term "deaf and dumb" is misleading, inasmuch as it tends to perpetuate the popular error that deafness and dumbness are two separate and distinct defects, when in fact they stand in the relation of cause and effect, deafness being the cause and dumbness or muteness, when it exists, the effect.

2. The word "dumb" has the secondary meaning of dull, stupid, foolish, and the word "mute" that of an attendant at a funeral.

3. The term "dumb" and "mute" is untrue of a large proportion of the persons to whom they are applied, inasmuch as many of them have acquired the power of speech through the ear before their hearing was lost and others have been taught to speak



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through oral instruction.—*The Deaf Hawkeye*.

The Reason Why.

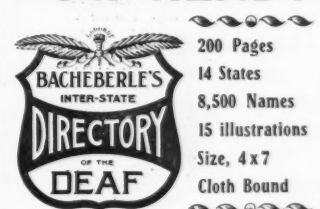
The most earnest and hard working teachers are every once in a while in despair over the meager results of their work in imparting to their pupils a command of language. Such may well take encouragement from the remarks made on this by Dr. Job Williams, one of the veterans in the profession, in the report of his institution, the American School at Hartford. On this subject he says:

"When we consider the practice in hearing and using language that the hearing child has, unceasingly from the time it wakes in the morning until goes to sleep at night, and at the age when the deaf child begins to learn has a free use of colloquial English, and that the deaf child has to get all of his knowledge through the eye, with comparatively little practice of it under whatever method he may be taught, it is remarkable that he uses it as well it as he does. Not credit enough is given him for the measure of success he gains. A large percentage of our pupils express themselves with more facility in writing than their hearing brothers and sisters.

Some years ago we noted with interest a point made in the *Annals* by Miss Porter, of the Kendall School, that every word which a child learned to use was repeated to it, at the lowest computation, a thousand times.

This coincides with the observation made by Dr. Williams, and in a measure explains the difficulty the deaf have to contend with in this direction no matter by what method they are taught.—*Mount Airy World*.

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Miss Anna Mc Laughlin, a former pupil of the New Jersey School, was married to Mr. Robert Patterson, of Seattle, Wash., on January 29th.

Mrs. W. L. Salter, formerly of Trenton but now of Wissoming, Pa. is reported to be very sick.

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The O. W. L. S. Again

In the February number of the SILENT WORKER, Mrs. Olof Hanson says in her reply to Mrs. J. H. Cloud concerning the origin of the O. W. L. S.: "Mrs. Stafford entered college at the age of twenty-five years." This is an error for Mrs. Stafford was only twenty-three years old when she entered as a Freshman.

Mrs. Hanson further says: "It would be the height of injustice to give to one the honor due to all. The O. W. L. S. is a society formed during the college year of 1891-92 by all the girls together because they believed the time for organization was ripe"—the italics are mine. If Mrs. Hanson were right in her premises, it must follow that the society came into being leaderless, which is clearly preposterous. But she has shattered her argument by admitting the very fact that Mrs. Stafford presided as chairman at the preliminary meetings since it only proved that Mrs. Stafford was the leader of the movement. Organization presupposes leadership on the part of some one and leadership involves considerable planning, for obviously it takes a leader to give an impetus to a movement, all the rest falling in line. Then it is customary for such leader to be made chairman of the committee on organization and to preside at all the preliminary meetings at which, as a matter of course, all are supposed to participate in perfecting their organization. That is precisely how the O. W. L. S. was organized. Such being the cases, it would be "the height of injustice" to take away from Mrs. Stafford the honor justly hers as the founder of the O. W. L. S. and to divide it among the charter members as Mrs. Hanson would have it done.

As stated in my first communication to the SILENT WORKER, I got all my facts as to the origin of the O. W. L. S. from the late Mrs. Stafford herself and other charter members of the society. I will add that I have it from a last year's president of the O. W. L. S. that it still is the tradition among the lady students at Gallaudet that Mrs. Stafford was the founder of the society as it was during my residence in Washington. H. L. STAFFORD.
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

EDITOR SILENT WORKER:—Like husband, like wife. What can surpass the meanness of the O. W. L. S. dispute, when the sweet May Martin, of 1891, lies dead in her grave?

The original purpose was to show who was the moving spirit of the organization, and the war of the correspondents is degenerating into a mere quibble as to when the first regular meeting took place and who was first elected president at such a meeting?

Mrs. Hanson's letter sufficiently showed that Mrs. Stafford presided at the first O. W. L. S. gathering, and we yawn at every mention of Minnesota.

AN OFFENDED MAN.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
February 17, 1913.

EDITOR SILENT WORKER:—Have been interested in the discussion as to who was the first president of the O. W. L. S. After a thorough search of the first records I came across the following signed by Miss May Martin '95, herself.

Saturday, January 9th, 1892:—This evening the 13 young ladies gathered in their parlor at 6:30 at the call of Miss Tiegel '93, and after considerable discussion the long looked for literary society was organized. The name is to be kept a secret, only the initials being given to the Public. The meetings will be held every third Saturday at 7:30 P. M.

The programs of these meetings are to be arranged by the Executive Committee.

The following were elected officers for the second term of the Collegiate year:

President—Agatha Tiegel '93.

Secretary—May Martin '95.

Critic—Lily Bicksler '94.

Executive Committee—Lulu Herdman '93.

Alto M. Lowman '92

Agatha Tiegel '93.

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The active members besides these officers are:

Hannah Schankweiler '94.

Laura U. Fredrick '95.

Mary Gorman '95.

Augusta Kruse '95.

Christine Thompson '95.

Bertha Block '96.

Margaret Magill '96.

Bertha Whitelock '96.

Miss Tiegel offered some rules which were adopted with slight amendments. The meeting adjourned late, after appointing Jan 13 as the date for the first literary program

"Well done is half done."

(Signed) MAY MARTIN,
Secretary.

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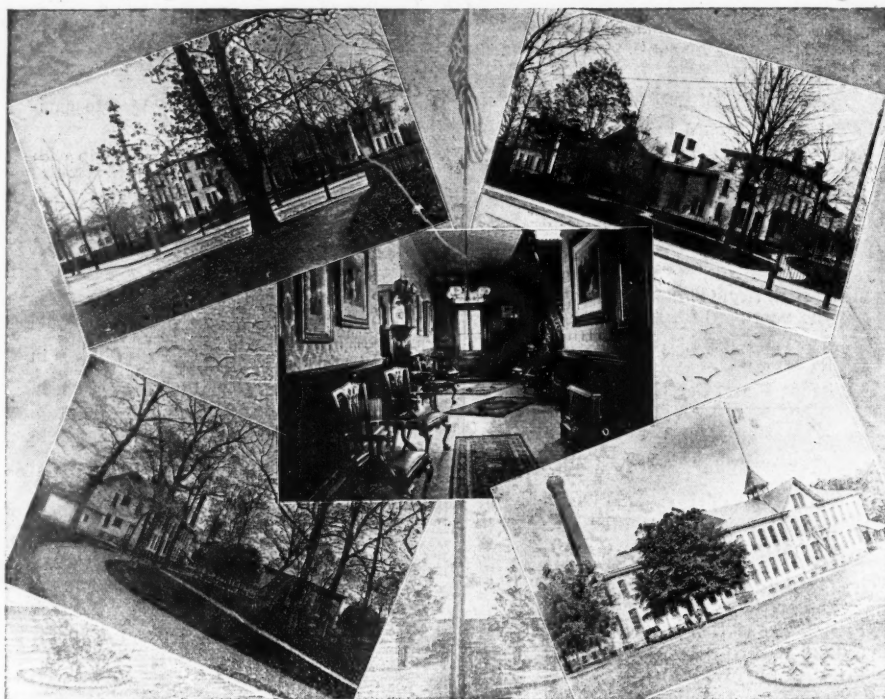
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